Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.......................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1852.......................NO. 3.

Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Do. do. 12 do..........do..........do..........8 00
Do. do. 6 do.......renewed weekly,..........12 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.,* Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 4. 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 26th, 185 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.
He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco. Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York,) 100 prs Gents' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaiters, suitable for the season.
Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.
July 9. JONES & GARDNER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN

WANTED,—5000 POUNDS *PURE* BEESWAX, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
Aug. 20th B. S. KOONCE.

BLUE AND WHITE COTTON YARN, Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Jeans, Tickings, Denims, Stripes, Calico, Gingham, Linen, Gambroons, Cassimeres, &c., continually on hand, and for sale by B. S. KOONCE.
Aug. 20.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

BEESWAX FOR SHIPPING.—We want 4,000 lbs. of Beeswax for export, and will pay *cash*—the highest market price. SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market-st.

LONDON SOHO SAUCE.—A superior article for Game, Fish, Steak &c. Also, Tomato and Mushroom Catsups; Tuscan and Olive Oil; English and American Mustar ; Lime Juice ; Lemon Syrup, c., at
s3, [Com. copy] L. N. BARLOW'S.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES, paid for Cotton and Linen Rags, by WILKINSON & ESLER

General Notices.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, his negro man HENRY, and JENNY his wife. Henry is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high ; weighs from 160 to 170 pounds ; has small eyes ; speaks slow, and has rather a down look when spoken to. I cannot tell what clothes he had on when he left. Jenny is a very likely girl ; rather yellow complexion ; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high ; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that they are lurking in Duplin. Sampson or Wayne county, near the line of the three counties. The girl was raised on Saracta, and they may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of Henry, or for his confinement in any Jail in the three counties ; and a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the above Jails.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
June 28, '52—43-3m] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N.C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CAPE Fear Lands, situated on the Northeast side of Cape Fear River, opposite White Hall, Bladen county.
300 Acres of River Lowland, of which 50 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The balance of the 300 acres is fresh, uncleared woodland, believed to be equal to any in the State for the raising of corn. Also, 50 Acres of good upland—cleared, all under good fence, &c.
30,000 Turpentine Boxes, cut. Timber enough on the premises to pay the purchase money ; all near the River.
Two good inland swamps, easily drained, containing about 200 Acres very good land. A good Mill Seat near the river, the dam of which has just been commenced.
A comfortable dwelling, with out-houses, all in good, comfortable order. WM. L. MOORE.
August 27, 1852 50-3m

VALUABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.

AT FAIR BLUFF, N. C. I will sell my entire plantation, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES more or less, including about one-fourth of Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, and on both sides of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, or in lots to suit purchasers. Any persons wishing a place for mercantile purposes, probably cannot better themselves on the line of the Road from Wilmington to Manchester. The health of the place is equal to any on the line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
A. F. POWELL.
Columbus co., Aug. 27th, 1852 50-3m*

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

BLACKSMITH WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.
He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.
Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Mill owners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

$70 REWARD.

I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and bad countenance, having the look of a rascal ;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly ; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.
OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at
THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218-1t—37-tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate :—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c. ; Hollow-ware of all sizes ; Stoves and Plough Castings ; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set ; Bridge Castings made and fitted ; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed ; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.
Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.
By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m
☞ Mr. J. M. ROBINSON. Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.
He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.
He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.
, All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North ; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by maiil will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county ; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

FRESH TEAS.—Choice Green and Black Teas, always on hand, at LEWIS N. BARLOW'S
Commercial copy.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of August, as money must be had.
THOMAS C. CRAFT, Market Street.
July 8, 1852

TOBACCO.—25 boxes, good and cheap, received from Miltun, and for sale at Baltimore prices by
July 30. M. McINNIS.

General Notices.

NEW HANOVER FINANCES.

THE Committee of Finance beg leave to report to the Court the result of their examination of the Trustee's Accounts. They find there was a balance in his hands September, 1851, of...$3,016 18

He has received from Tax on Real Estate	1,761 11	
" " " " Poll Tax	912 18	
" " " " Retail License	631 08	
" " " " Fines	198 64	
" " " " Clerk Superior Court	63 92	
" " " " Clerk County Court	341 96	
" " " " sale of negro George	442 83	
		$7,362 70
He has disbursed to sundries, allowed by Committee of Finance	$1,315 90	
Jurors	1,150 68	
Patrols	237 80	
Bridges	874 00	
Constables	161 33	
Magistrates	217 88	
Extra allowances	1,172 25	5,129 79
		$2,232 91
Less his commissions on amount collected		154 19
		$2,078 72

E. P. HALL,
N. N. NIXON,
J. A. TAYLOR.
Sept. 15, '52—9-1t—2-2t
Her. & Com. 3 times.

S. KAHNWEILER,

OF THE FIRM OF KAHNWEILER & BRO., takes great pleasure in informing the friends and patrons of the establisment that he has just returned from EUROPE, where he has availed himself of the facilities there offered him, and has made a choice and varied selection of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, well calculated to suit the taste of the community, and at such prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction ; being much lower than goods of similar style and quality have ever been offered in Wilmington,
☞ The Goods will be opened on or about the 20th inst., when we will be most happy to have our friends call and examine them. KAHNWEILER & BROTHER.
Sept. 17, 1852 2-3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

MACHINE FOR CRUSHING, GRINDING and PULVERIZING, recently patented in this country and Europe. COCHRAN'S PLANEOSPHERICAL QUARTZ CRUSHING AND PULVERIZING MACHINES are now in daily operation for the inspection of the public, and will be submitted to any reasonable practical tests proposed by parties interested.
These machines, by their simplicity of construction, their durability, the undoubted principles upon which they operate, their effective operation and result, are justly entitled to the consideration of all parties engaged in grinding, crushing and PULVERIZING QUARTZ, from ore, zinc, copper, and lead ores, and all other mineral substances.
It is the peculiar feature of the economy of these machines that they are found capable of crushing and pulverizing into the finest powder, any amount of Quartz or other earthy matter, in proportion to the amount of weight or power applied The earthy matter is so completely ground and pulverized, that the gold may be easily separated, and subjected to any process of amalgamation that may be necessary.
The machines work and deliver, wet or dry, as may be required, and run with little friction, (being almost without machinery,) requiring no lubricating ; the principle upon which they operate precludes the possibility of their being put out of order ; nor do they heat any material while being pulverized. They are at once applicable for all purposes of grinding and pulverizing, from those required by the DRUGGIST to those of the most extensive operations in CALIFORNIA and AUSTRALIA.
The machines are from 2 to 12 feet in diameter, with balls or spheros from 3 inches to 5 feet in diameter, each machine weighing from 250 lbs. to 20 tons each, and are sold with the right to use them at from $100 to $5,000 each.
They can be worked by steam, water, horse, or manual power, according to their size ; and by changing the velocity and proportioning the weight on the top of the balls, any amount of power may be used, from that of a single man, or horse, upward.
The proprietors of this invention solicit examination, and will prove by practical tests the vast superiority and economy of these machines over any other, for crushing, grinding or pulverizing, heretofore offered to the public.
These machines may be seen in operation at the foot of South 8th st., Williamsburg, at the large Patent Block and Saw Factory of Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., first street south of Peck-slip Ferry, every day, from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. For further particulars apply to
E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., N. Y.
Sept. 10, 1852 1-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his entire property at Warsaw. Persons wishing good bargains will do well to give him a call. C. I. OATES.
September 3d, 1852 52-4t.

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

THE undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs. where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren's & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance. RALPH & CO
July 16, 1852 45-3m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement ; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

NEW FURNITURE.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his stock of Furniture, now being received by the Philadelphia, New York and Boston packets. Having recently made an addition to his already very extensive Ware Rooms, he will be enabled to keep on hand as complete an assortment as can be found in any establishment of the kind, and having purchased nearly all of his goods of manufacturers, he will be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.—The following articles may be found in his establishment :
Sofas, Black Walnut and Mahogany, in plush, hair cloth, brocatelle or D'Laine ;
Tete a Tete Divans ;
Stuffed seat Rocking and easy Chairs ;
Gothic arm and sitting Chairs ;
Sofa, Centre, Pier, Boquet and work Tables ;
Etagires, or Commode and corner What Nots ;
Ottomans, Crickets, and Teapoys ;
Fine Mantle or Pier Glasses ;
Piano Fortes, Stools and Music Stands ;
Sideboards ; Extension and other Dining Tables ;
Dining Chairs ;
Secretaries, fine French and common ;
Etagires ; Portable Desks, in rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, or papia mache ;
Fine Library Chairs and Lounges ;
Dressing Bureaus, plain and marble ;
Washstands, every variety ;
Wardrobes, mahogany, walnut and painted ;
About 100 Bedsteads, French, Cottage, high post, half post, Field and Cot, in mahogany, walnut, cherry, maple and iron ;
Mattrasses, curled hair, moss and spring ;
Towel Stands ;
Painted setts of Chamber Furniture ;
Chairs, and Rockers ; about 125 dozen Cane and Wood Seat ;
Hat trees, walnut, mahogany and iron ;
Counting Room and Office Desks, Chairs, Stools and Shelves ;
Cane Seat high Stools, with back, a new article ;
Counter and Steamboat Stools ;
Looking Glasses, every description, from 12½ cents to $100 ;
Children's Cabs, Carriages, Horses, Rockers, Cribs, Chairs, Cradles, Trundle Bedsteads, and Toy Bureaus ;
Work Boxes ;
Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Baths, &c.
Almost every article that may be wanted in this line.
J. D. LOVE, Front street.
Sept 16, 1852 10-3t—2

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Drab Beaver, extra fine Black Moleskins, very light, for Summer wear, received weekly from the manufactory, and for sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

PICKLES! PICKLES!—Fresh Pickled Cucumbers, just received, and for sale by the hundred or dozen, at
s2 L. N. BARLOW'S, Granite Row, Front St.
Commercial copy.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a lettter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq ,—Dear Sir :—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one *of the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case ; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
S. J. CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir :—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C , Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir :—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga , December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir :—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Patassa, (English.) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior:) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:
Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac: Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Canthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.
Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.
Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.
Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.
For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorrohoids, Prolaprus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.
Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufactures prices, wholesale and retail, by
m4 WM. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

PURE GINGER WINE.

PURE Jamaica Ginger has long been celebrated by the Medical Faculty, both in Europe and America as the most grateful stimulant and carminative which can be given to the human system.
In cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulent Cholic, and feeble state of the alimentary canal, it has no rival. It promotes digestion, counteracts Dysentery, and all disarrangements of the bowels, relieving Rheumatism, Incipient Gout, and naturally increasing the flow of animal spirits, and invigorating the whole system. For sale by L. N. BARLOW,
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy] Granite Row, Front st.

IMPROVED CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, FOR SALT, HARD, OR SOFT WATER.—This Soap has powerful cleansing properties, which readily remove Oil, Paint, Dirt, &c., from every description of goods, without injury to them. It is superior to any other Soap for washing woolen goods, as it prevents their *fulling*, and leaves them entirely free from gummy and resinous substances usually left in them when common family or rosin Soaps are used. It is the best Family and Toilet Soap now in use, and *fifty per cent.* cheaper, for all domestic uses than any other Soap. For sale by
L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front st.
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy.]

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms ; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; as I am determined not to be underslod.
N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 42-tf

SCOTCH SNUFF.—12 half bbls. good quality of Snuff, for sale by s10 WILKINSON & ESLER.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—All qualities and prices from three to one hundred dollars per thousand, for sale by
Sept. 10 WILKINSON & ESLER.

Schools.

☞ We are requested to state that the exercises of the MASONIC ACADEMY at Long Creek will be resumed on the first Monday in October next.
September 3d, 1852 52-tf

WANTED,

A TEACHER well qualified to take charge of a Common School in District No. 4, in New Hanover County, N. C. None need apply except those of strictly moral character. It is desirable that the School open on the first Monday of October next, or soon thereafter.
Sept 13th, 1852 2-3t

WANTED,

A TEACHER well qualified to take charge of a Common School in District No. 23, in New Hanover County, N. C. None need apply except those of strictly moral character.
JAS. P. MOORE,
N. R. CROOM,
I. M. ALDERMAN,
Sept. 13th, 1852—2-3t Committee.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE fourth scholastic year of this Institute will commence on the 1st day of October next.
The services of the Rev. WM. H. CHRISTIAN have again been secured at an increased salary, having during the past year given the very best evidence of his entire qualifications and gentlemanly deportment. Should an Assistant be required, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female Department.
Terms of Tuition, per session of five months.
Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography.......................$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy.12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.......................15 00
Second class of same, with Lectures on the most important subjects.......................18 00
French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required, at the usual prices.
Board may be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, at $7 per month.
It is desirable that as many of the pupils as conveniently can, who intend entering this School, should be present at its commencement. NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President Board of Trustees.
Topsail, Sept. 8, 1852 4-3t—1-tf

MRS. LAURA ROTHWELL.

WILL re-commence her school for young Ladies, on Monday the 4th of October.
A competent assistant will be employed, in the Primary Department. Five or six pupils may be accommodated with board, in Mrs. ROTHWELL's Family. The terms of tuition will be as follows. For a quarter, of three months, (the charge to commence on the day of entrance, and deduction made only in cases of protracted sickness or absence from town.
First Class, for three months.......................$8
Second Class.......................$6
Third Class.......................$5
Fourth Class.......................$4
Fuel for each pupil 50 cts. per quarter, or $1 per season.
Board $12 per month, an extra charge to be made for Washing. Sept. 9th, 1852 1-tf

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 13th of September. Thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of a Classical and complete English education, including the Latin, Greek and French languages; Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, with the use of maps and globes; Algebra, Plane and Spherical Geometry, Surveying, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, History, English Grammar and Composition, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic and Moral Science.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
For the primary branches of English, including Arithmetic.......................$6 00
All the higher branches of English, Mathematics, and the French language.......................12 00
The Classics, with Lectures on the same.......................18 00
Good boarding can be had conveniently at from $5 to $6 per month. It is desired that all students intending to enter during the session, be present at the opening of the same.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Richlands, Onslow co., Aug 9, 1852 50-5t*

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the supervision of able and competent teachers. No pains will be spared on the part of the Trustees to supply, and at all times keep supplied the Academy, both Male and Female Departments, with all the necessary appurtenances belonging to such an Institution. And from the encouragement the School has heretofore met with, they have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument	15 00
	Music on Guitar	10 00
	Painting and Drawing	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. MURRELL, Sec'y.
July 16 45-tf

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography.......................$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes.......................12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.......................15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics.......................18 00
French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.
This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.
J D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

Abuse of Gen. Scott.

Such advocates of Gen. Scott as the Louisville Journal are trying to show that the democratic papers are abusing the whig candidate. The only serious charges made against Gen. Scott are those originated by whig leaders, or growing out of the exposure of the expedients and tricks of his own oracles and advocates. For instance :

General Scott's friends have circulated a letter pretending to be reasons why they, as democrats, cannot support General Pierce, and this letter has been signed by whig names. IT IS A MISERABDE AND WRETCHED PLOT, and has not yet been denied by those who got it up. Where does the shame of this transaction belong ?—to the inventors or to the men who detected them ?

General Scott's friends have printed, and are now circulating, a pamphlet to prove to the North that General Pierce is the slave of the South, and they have also printed, and are now circulating, another pamphlet to prove to the South that General Pierce is hostile to the South. Does the infamy of this game, practised here, and as yet unanswered, attach to its authors or to those who have exposed it ?

General Scott's friends denounce General Pierce as a coward ; and if this is repelled by quoting General Scott's printed and oral testimony, and the dishonor attaches to the falsifiers of the record, and hence to the friends of General Scott, whose fault is it ?—that of the friends of General Scott or of the friends of General Pierce ?

General Scott's leading friends are to be found mainly among the leading foes of the institutions of the South ; and yet the few advocates he has in the South maintain that he is as true to the constitutional rights of the slave States as General Pierce, whose whole life is one tribute to national doctrines. If distinguished whigs in the South take issue with General Scott on this ground, and the democratic papers publish the testimony, it is, of course, not the fault of the friends of General Pierce.—*Washington Union, 14th inst.*

The Scott-Seward Committee at Washington, with Truman Smith at their head, are franking documents to the free States to prove Gen. Pierce a friend to Slavery, and documents to the Slaveholding States to prove him an Abolitionist ! These documents are packed and sent from the same room, by the same men ; and the greater part of their printing is executed for them at the New Era office, Washington, and by Horace Greely.—*Ral Standard.*

From the Washington Union.
Mr. Jenifer's Card.

Below will be found the card of the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, to which reference was made in our last issue. This distinguished whig states the grounds of his opposition to the whig candidate for the presidency with convincing force :

PORT TOBACCO, (Md.,) August 10, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR : Yours of the 6th instant is about the fifteenth letter I have received of similar import, desiring to know "*whether it is my intention to support the nominee of the late Whig National Convention for President,*" &c. &c. Immediately after the adjournment of that convention, I addressed a letter to the president of the convention, stating the reasons why I could not concur in support of that nomination. That letter was delayed being sent as directed, from deference to the opinions and wishes of friends from whom I entertain a high regard. Finding from your and other letters that my silence has been misinterpreted, and that I cannot remain in quiet retirement without being subjected to unjust animadversions, I will frankly tell you what are my opinions, so as to leave no doubt whatever as to my course. Allow me here to premise that there are many, very many, who agree with me in opinion, who are restrained from expressing it from the delicacy of their position, having been members of the Whig National Convention, members of Congress, and others representing a whig constituency.

The National Whig Convention having nominated a candidate for the presidency to whom I cannot, with the opinions I entertain, consistently give my support, it is due to myself, to you, and to the friends with whom I have so long acted, to assign briefly the reasons which induced me to differ from you and from them. I need not say to you or any other of my political friends that I have ever been a consistent whig, (not an ultra one.) and upon all occasions, when principle was not involved, have yielded my personal preferences to the better judgment of the majority.

In every presidential election since 1828 I have gone with my friends in support of the nominee, though not of my own choice. From that period I have been an ardent, devoted friend to Henry Clay, and preferred him to all others ; still I gave a zealous support to Gen. Harrison and to Gen. Taylor, in doing which there was no sacrifice of principle ; it was a preference of men, acting upon and entertaining similar principles. Their opinions had been expressed and were known prior to their nomination to be in accordance with the views of those who nominated them.

Long prior to the meeting of the National Convention in June last it was well understood that no candidate would receive the support of the South unless his opinions were known to be in favor of the compromise measures, including the fugitive slave law, as a final settlement of those absorbing questions.

Discarding all sectional preferences, the South presented no southern candidate for the presidency.—The opinions of every man who was looked to as a candidate for that distinguished station were known, *save one*. Those of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore were expressed and recorded, forming the basis of the platform for which they had been denounced, and, as far as fanaticism could effect it, sacrificed.—Not so with General Scott ; his position precluded him from entering into the contests of the day, then shaking the Union to its centre. His opinions upon those questions were not known—they were anxiously desired and looked for. Some of his friends who had access to him expressed their confidence in the soundness of his views upon the Compromise and fugitive slave laws. His claims were zealously urged by friends from the South and from the North, the latter of whom looked upon him as the available candidate to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster *in the convention*, by which they would have the sanction of the Whig National Convention in furtherance of their views hereafter. Hence doubts arose as to the course General Scott would pursue in regard to those measures in the event of his nomination and election. His continued silence upon the only question where his views were desired, however pure his motives, augmented these doubts, which, upon the meeting of the convention, arose to distrust. The course pursued by his friends in the convention was not calculated to do away those unfavorable impressions.

Had Gen. Scott, before the meeting of the convention, come out, with the frankness of a soldier, as was expected of him, and made known his opinions, he would have thrown off the incubus which oppresses him ; he would have cleared himself from the noxious vapors which surround him, which, added to his gallant military career, from Lundy's Lane to the city of Mexico, by which he has won for himself and his country imperishable laurels, he might have received the support of the Union whigs throughout the country By adopting a different course he has lost that of many who would have given him a generous support, though not their first choice.

His nomination has given encouragement to the free-soilers and abolitionists, and his election would complete their triumph. The proceedings of the convention show this state of things. The platform was adopted with sixty-six members recording their votes against it, whilst others who voted for it did not consider themselves bound by it. During fifty ballots for a presidential candidate not one Southern State voted for Gen. Scott ; and he was ultimately nominated by New Hampshire, Vermont, and Illinois—all non-slaveholding States—casting their votes for him. With these facts, should Gen. Scott be elected President, with a knowledge that he will be indebted exclusively for his nomination and election to those friends, can any man doubt that Gen. Scott, as a high-minded, honorable man, will feel bound, as far as in his power, to minister to the views and wishes of those who will have placed him in that exalted station ?

The object and delight of the free-soilers and abolitionists were to break down Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore because they had advocated and carried into effect the provisions of the compromise law.—They united upon Gen. Scott to accomplish that object. Those who voted against the platform, still voted for Gen. Scott, and his "*acceptance*" of it has made no change in their views. Hence it is clear that they have expectations from his election, which may or may not be realized. It is deeply to be regretted that he who has gained for himself so enviable a fame by his gallant deeds in war, and also rendered civil services, should now be placed in a distrustful position. Under all the circumstances, I look upon the nomination of Gen. Scott as unfortunate for the whig party, and, should he be elected, unfortunate for the country. Entertaining these views, I should be unworthy the generous confidence of my friends if I suppressed the expression of them—although I am aware in doing so, I subject myself to the attacks of those who, loving party more than principle. consider it a virtue to denounce every man who has the temerity to avow opinions contrary to theirs.

Political party ties of long standing are amongst the strongest which bind men together, and most difficult to be dissevered. No man feels this more than I do. Having received so many evidences of confidence from my political friends, to whom I am so much indebted, it is with deep regret I find myself compelled to differ with them now. I would greatly have proferred remaining silent, but I have no alternative—either to be misrepresented or to speak out—and you well know that it has been my habit, since I first took part in public affairs, when properly called on, to express my opinion of political men and measures, regardless of consequences. All I ask is, that you and other friends will extend to me the same charity for my opinions that you have a right to expect for your own. Truly yours,
DANIEL JENIFER.
To ——

"Smith, I know you," said the Recorder, yesterday, to a hard-looking case. "You are a Cincinnati villain." "I aint no such thing, your honor," said Smith, "I'm a Louisvillian !"

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New-Hampshire,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN,

Of Cumberland County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE

Notice.—Democratic Meeting at Masonboro'.

A Democratic Meeting will be held at Mr. THARP's, (the election ground,) at Masonboro' Sound, on Saturday, (the 25th inst.,) at 5 o'clock. Several gentlemen will address the meeting. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Sept. 20th. 1852.

The State.

We have not the slightest doubt but that this State can, by a vigorous effort, be carried for Pierce and King, but we would warn our friends against yielding to any feeling of false security or allowing their exertions to be in any way relaxed until victory has actually been secured. The Scott party are active, determined and unscrupulous, and no stone will be left unturned—no means unadopted that may hold out hopes of a restoration of whig power in this State. In the western counties, through a large number of which we have passed during the last two weeks, we have found all manner of tales propogated against Gen. Pierce's private character—as for instance that he is a notorious drunkard, and this coupled with the assertion that no friends of Gen. Pierce—no democratic editor had dared to deny the charge. The New Boston slander, although now abandoned by the intelligent leaders of the party is still paraded in out of the way corners as perfectly true and perfectly uncontradicted. Of the candor and propriety of this course we need say nothing, neither is it necessary to remark upon the compliment thus paid to the intelligence of the people.

Every effort will be made to bring out the whig strength in the strong western counties, and to this end mass meetings are called together in Guilford, Stanly, Iredell and other strong holds. The meeting at Statesville, in Iredell county, which came off week before last, proved a complete failure, inasmuch as its chief object was to bring out Joseph P. Caldwell, the whig Congressman from that district; Mr. Caldwell, however, did not attend, and will not support Scott. Mr. C., we understand, gives it as his opinion that one thousand whigs in his district will do likewise. Time will show, but it is by no means probable that Scott can do better than Kerr. He is much more likely to do worse.

In the slaveholding counties of the West, Scott's position and associations will hurt him with a people who cannot forget his enforced silence on the Fugitive Slave Law, during the period when every national man at the North was rallying for its observance and maintenance, and this silence enforced by the necessity of conciliating Seward, Johnston & Co.; while in those counties less directly interested in the institution, Scott's undisguised haughtiness and aristocracy, are repugnant to the feelings of a primitive but independent population. We can truly say, that we have yet to see *one* man in North Carolina with whom Scott was, or is a first—or even a second choice. Every man that is brought up to vote for him, will do so under the whip and spur of party discipline.

Our hopes, then, in North Carolina are bright—strong enough to impart confidence; but not to admit of our yielding to apathy or supineness. Our party is perfectly united; we never saw it more so; we met no anti-Pierce Democrats—not one. It only remains for us now to contradict and expose the slanders and devices of the opposition, and to bring our real strength in the field, and the November election will prove a glorious ratification of the August victory."

The Scott Party vs. Clay and Webster.

There *was* a time when Henry. Clay and Daniel Webster were the "great embodiments"—the "expounders" of the creed of the Whig party, when there *was* a Whig party, and that party had some pretentions to a political creed—before it was driven from every one of its distinctive positions, and finally merged in Scott and Seward sectionalism. That time is now past. When once it was asserted that Henry Clay, by his compromise of the tariff question, poured oil upon the troubled waters, and stilled the nullification ferment in South Carolina, it is now gravely claimed that Gen. Scott, who was sent by Gen. Jackson to take mere military command of the forts at Charleston, did the whole business. What miserable humbug! What a wretched attempt to ship a dead lion for the purpose of decking out a living ——, Gen. Scott, in his skin.

An absence upon business, in the extreme Western part of the State, prevented our seeing any papers for about two weeks, and we knew little of what was going on in the political world during that time, until we happened along in Wadesboro', at the time of Anson Superior Court. We there heard considerable remark upon an expression used in the Editorial Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer, to the effect that the Editor would not now vote for Mr. Webster for any office, from President down to constable. When we say that Mr. Webster has *now*, after all that has happened, and after all the attempts to whip in the party to the nominee, a stronger hold upon the Whig party of North Carolina than Gen. Scott, we enable every one to judge of the murmurs, not loud, but deep, with which *such* expressions from the Scott press are received.

And, *why* would not the Observer Editor vote for Mr. Webster for any office, from President down to constable? Simply because he, (Mr. Webster,) does not come out and authoritatively forbid the use of his name in opposition to Gen. Scott. If Mr. Webster is to be denounced because honorable and national Whigs use his name without rebuke, what are we to think of Gen. Scott, who for two years permitted the use of *his* name in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, by Seward, Johnston, Vinton and others, and when catechised, refused to say one word in favor of its enforcement? How *can* the Scott party denounce Mr. Webster now, in a matter of mere party organization, when they *know* that, in a matter where the nation was in danger, Gen. Scott kept a rigid silence for two years? Is it not monstrous? We defy any Scott paper in North Carolina or elsewhere, to produce one *published* word from General Scott in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, from the time of the passage of that measure until the meeting of the Whig Baltimore Convention. And yet, it was during that interval of time that the most dangerous crisis occurred; and it was then that Webster and Pierce, and Fillmore threw themselves into the breach, and made the compromise something more than an empty name. And it is from the defenders of this sham candidate, that we hear denunciations of Mr. Webster for his silence.

Anson Superior Court.

We happened along last week at Wadesboro', Anson county, and found some matters of interest going on, a few of which we note:

The Superior Court of Anson county, is in session this week, having commenced last. A capital case, that of Boyd, for the murder of Pickett, was to have come on at this Court; but the trial was moved to Richmond county, on affidavit by the prosecution, to the effect that the State could not get a fair trial in Anson county. Mr. Boyd is a very quiet citizen, a native of Montgomery county, and had been doing business about four years in Wadesboro'. Col. Martin Pickett was a native of Anson county, and allied to most of the leading families there, consequently the affair attracts much attention, and not a little feeling in that section. A quarrel had existed for some time near a year between the parties, which resulted in Mr. Boyd's shooting Col. Pickett, on Sunday, the 22d of August. Mr. Pickett died on the succeeding Tuesday. Public opinion runs very strong in favor of the prisoner, as is evinced by the removal of the cause at the instance of the State.

By the way, we came near being witness of a very queer attempt at homicide. An old man named Willis Jarman, aged near eighty years, took a rusty tobacco knife out of his pocket, and stuck it twice into the body of another old man of nearly seventy, named Sikes. He smote him under the fifth rib, but the knife glanced upwards, and did not strike any vital part. They took up the old man that did it, who, as well as the other, was far from sober.

John W. Cameron, Editor of the Wadesboro' Argus, having been appointed Whig Elector in that District, made a speech in the Court House last Tuesday week. As usual with Scott speakers, it was an attempt to show Whigs that they could support Gen. Scott. The staple was Chippewa and Chrubusco, fuss and feathers, splendid soldier and tall chieftain. We were amused by a gentleman of the Bar, whose last causes seemed to have been at another and more spiritual kind of bar. When Mr. Cameron was going off into the heroics about Gen. Scott, this gentleman arose, and with much drunken gravity, requested the speaker to state that Scott was "seven feet high, and the best looking man in the country," and then commenced beating the clerk's desk with a copy of the Revised Statutes, to the great damage of the same.

Judge Strange, the Solicitor, looked thinner than we have ever seen him.

Several gentlemen from Mecklenburg and other counties, assured us that Pierce and King would do better than Reid, or rather that Scott would do worse than Kerr, in their section. The vote in November will not be as full as it was in August. The attempts at getting up any enthusiasm for Scott, have, so far, proved dead failures.

Political Courtesy.

The only Scott Elector whom we have heard speak during the Presidential canvass, being unable to get over the flat contradiction given by Gen. Pierce to the Foss slander, said right out in so many words, that Gen. Pierce *lied*, and this upon the authority of a notorious abolition emissary. It showed the affinities of the Elector, and the *kind* of testimony for which he has the most respect; as also the courteous and fair manner in which the canvass is to be conducted. It is but right to remark that this fell coldly upon an audience composed entirely of Whigs."

The gentleman to whom we allude—John W. Cameron, Esq., Elector in the Third District—is, no doubt, personally as free from abolitionism as any other slaveholder in North Carolina; and the shifts and turns to which even *he* is forced to resort, show conclusively, the miserable position of the party.

☞We saw a rather strange animal last Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, in the neighborhood of the Court House, in the shape of a very plump little sucking pig without any hind legs, if we except a small portion of the right one. We did not examine it closely enough to see whether the defect was natural or the result of accident. It is most probable, however, that some wagon wheel did the business. The little fellow trotted along with his fore-legs quite jolly, his west end following after, the best way it could. That youthful porker might truly exclaim, in the language of the immortal Shakspeare—

> There is a divinity that shapes our *ends*,
> Rough hew them as we will.

☞Gen. Scott is traveling out to Arkansas at the public expense, and ostensibly on the public business, but, in fact, making electioneering speeches in favor of himself, accompanied, as he is, by Stanly of North Carolina, and Johnston of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Graham is writing letters to Mr. Loring, the Alabama Southern Rights Convention, and for aught we know to the contrary, to the rest of mankind, having precisely the same end in view as General Scott's speech-making tour. Neither General Pierce nor Mr. King have done any of these things, and they are right; and if the Herald of Saturday last had looked at the thing for a moment, it surely would not have asked for those letters in such large capitals. This thing of candidates for the Presidency electioneering for themselves is a thing much more honored in the breach than in the observance, especially when the electioneering is done by a prominent officer in the service of the United States, and on a tour undertaken at the public expense.

TRAVELING FOR HEALTH AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—Gen. Scott has suddenly gone off to the Blue Lick Springs, away off in Arkansas. Of course, the General has not gone on an electioneering tour, although we find that he addressed a gathering of Whigs at Holidaysburg, Pa., on the 17th inst. At night a Whig meeting was held in the Court House yard, at which Mr. Stanly of this State, and the well known Free Soiler, Ex-Governor Johnston, of Pa., were the principal speakers.

Gen. Scott will get back from his tour about soon enough to find himself beaten.

BOSTON—MORE OF THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.—The Boston Courier—the confidential home organ of Mr. Webster—came out on Saturday last, 18th inst., with the names of Daniel Webster, of Mass., and Mr. Jenkins, of Geo., for President and Vice President. The Courier has a labored article sustaining their claims. This paper being in the confidence of Mr. Webster, the strong inference is that it has moved advisedly, and that there is no longer any doubt that Daniel Webster designs being a candidate.

From Europe.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the evening of the 18th, with three days later news from Liverpool. Cotton goes off heavily, but prices are unchanged. Flour firmer. Wheat has declined two cents per bushel. Rice is unchanged. The weather is favorable, and the crops promising.

The reduction of the French army had commenced. It is rumored that the Senate will declare Louis Napoleon President for life. There are rumors of a threatened rupture between England and Turkey. Twenty thousand deaths from cholera had occurred in Warsaw.

RAILROAD LOAN.—The three million loan for the Pennsylvania Railroad was taken on the 16th instant by the agent of the Baring Brothers and the Rothschilds, at a premium of 3.20 per cent.

General Scott's Electioneering Tour.

In the absence of any sort of civil service, or any evidence of civil qualification on the part of General Scott, his supporters are driven to the expedient of trumping up some capital manufactured out of supposed acts of his while at the head of the American army, in the execution of which they assert that he was vested with certain civil powers, and discharged certain diplomatic functions with great credit and acceptibility. Among other things they make allusion to the fact that he was sent by Gen. Jackson to take command of the forts at Charleston during the era of Nullification, which they parade as an evidence of an extra confidence on the part of the old hero, when in fact there was little choice of section about the matter, the trust naturally devolving upon Scott as the military commandant of the department. So in regard to the troubles on the Canadian and New Brunswick Frontiers. It was Gen. Scott's *business*—his *trade*. He went as a soldier and nothing else, to carry out instructions emanating from the departments at Washington, to whom alone any civil credit is due in the matter.

To show the extent of Gen. Scott's civil and diplomatic powers during the era of nullification, about which so much fuss is made by Scott orators and newspapers, we quote his letter of instructions from Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, from which it will be seen that a fear is expressed that "some rash attempts may be made by individuals, to take possession of the forts of the United States in the harbor of Charleston." And therefore General Scott as an officer of experience in whose judgment the President has confidence is sent to examine everything connected with the fortifications, and to use such means in the way of strengthening them or increasing their garrison as prudence and a just precaution may require.

He is ordered to consult freely with the collector and District Attorney, and to take *no steps* except what relates to the immediate defence and security of their posts without their "*order* and concurrence." Even in case of a crisis arising in which the civil force might prove insufficient, no discretion is left to Gen. Scott. In that case "the President shall determine the course to be taken, and the measures to be adopted. Till, therefore, you are otherwise instructed, you will act in obedience to the legal regulations of the proper civil officers of the U. States."

But we publish the letter entire, and we ask any one whether, after having read it, they can find the sentence vesting him with any other than merely military powers, or expressing confidence in any thing more than his discretion as an experienced military officer.

We have never denied that much, nay more, we may go farther, and say in the emphatic language of the Bowery boys, that he *aint any thing else*, and when he attempts to travel out of his legitimate sphere, he either turns fool on his own hook or becomes the unconscious, but not innocent, tool of designing and dangerous demagogues. But here is the letter, and it may speak for itself. It is respectful and courteous, as every thing emanating from Gen. Cass invariably is:

[From Nile's Register, February the 18th, 1841.]

[Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1840.

SIR: The state of affairs in South Carolina has occasioned much solicitude to the President. He indulges in hope that the intelligence and patriotism of her citizens will prevent any interruption upon the Constitution and laws of the General Government. But while he anxiously looks for this result, he deems it possible, from the information he has, that in the first effervescence of feeling, some rash attemps may be made by individuals, to take possession of the forts of the United States in the harbor of Charleston. The possibility of such a measure furnishes a sufficient reason for guarding against it, and the President is therefore anxious that the situation and means of defence of these fortifications should be inspected by an officer of experience who could also estimate and provide for any dangers to which they may be exposed. He has full confidence in your judgement and discretion, and it is his wish that you repair immediately to Charleston and examine everything connected with the fortifications. You are at liberty to take such measures, either by strengthening these defences, or by reinforcing their garrisons with troops drawn from any other posts, as you may think prudence and a just precaution may require.

Your duty will be one of great delicacy and great importance. You will consult fully and freely with the Collector of the Port of Charleston and with the District Attorney of South Carolina, and you will take *no steps* except what relates to the immediate defence and security of their posts without their *order* and concurrence. The execution of the laws will be enforced thro' the civil authority and in the mode pointed out by the acts of Congress. Should, unfortunately, any crisis arise in which the ordinary power in the hands of the civil officers shall not be sufficient for this, the President shall determine the course to be taken and the measures to be adopted. Till, therefore, you are otherwise instructed, you will act in obedience to the legal regulations of the proper civil officers of the United States.

I will thank you to communicate freely and confidentially upon every topic upon which you may deem it important for the Government to receive information.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

LEWIS CASS.

Maj. Gen. Scott,
Com. of the Eas. Departm't, Washington.

1848, and 1852.

It is contended by the supporters of Gen. Scott that the Democratic triumph at the August elections in North Carolina, cannot be taken as any certain indication of how the State is going to vote for President in November. They ground their reasonings upon the fact that although Gov. Reid came very near an election in August, 1848, yet the State went against Gen. Cass in November by a very large majority.

There would be some plausibility in this reasoning, if the cases were at all similar; but the facts are, that while in 1848 the grand difficulty was to keep even the Democrats from voting for "Old Zach," it is now doubtful whether the Whigs themselves will vote for Scott;—*all* of them will not, *that* is certain. Some oppose him openly—some privately—and a still larger number are perfectly apathetic.

In 1848, we remember that, in one precinct in a Western county, where something in the neighborhood of 90 Democratic and 2 Whig votes were usually polled there was no poll opened until the afternoon—the Democratic Magistrate, appointed to assist in holding the election having gone off to a shooting match, and not caring about the election at all. This came under our own observation. No such apathy is now apparent in the Democratic ranks. The coldness and distrust, and splitting up, is on the other side of the house. Scott is not "old Zach." The tables are turned. All the variance between the August and November elections bids fair to be in favor of the Democrats, and with the effect of increasing the majority against the Whig candidate. We speak coolly, and from actual observation, and would certainly be much surprised by a result different from our prediction.

From the Ninth District.

The Norfolk (Virginia) Argus, of the 18th inst., says that in Outlaw's District its "more recent accounts are of the most cheering character. Accessions are daily being made to our ranks; and in many of the counties some of the most substantial Whigs are shaking off their party trammels, and enlisting under the noble banner of Pierce and King. A friend writes us, that 'if the rest of the State does as well as the counties bordering on the Albemarle, the majority for the Democratic nominees will be rolled up to at least 10,000. Many who voted for Kerr, for Governor, will either vote for Pierce or refuse to vote at all.'"

☞The Whigs are to have no barbecues this time. All their pow wows are to be denominated *suppawns*. A grand Scott and Graham *suppawn* is to come off at Warsaw sometime, if not later, unless postponed, when it won't come off at all. Distinguished speakers are expected to be on the stump for the multitudes.

Editor and Slain Apples.—Mr. H. H. Munnerlyn has presented us with an apple, grown in his orchard on Upper Black River. He calls it a Sweet apple, however, although it is of a good fair size, it fell off before it was ripe, and so got bruised, and has a bad, unsound side, like the Scott party. Mr. MURPHY has a plenty more much larger, which stick firmly to the trees until they are firmly ripe, typical of the adherence of the Democratic candidates to the Constitution till death, and these last he calls the PIERCE and KING apples.

BOUND OVER.—Last Wednesday, before Justices PEDEN and MCAUSLAN, JOHN FITZPATRICK was bound over to the next Superior Court, in the sum of five hundred dollars, on a charge of having unmercifully beaten an apprentice of his, named JOHN MARTIN; and also in the further sum of one hundred dollars, to keep the peace towards said boy.

"LAW REFORM."—The communication upon this subject, signed "Juridicus," will be found worthy of attention. Like the writer, we think that the County Courts ought not to be abolished; but certainly ought to be improved. There is room for it either in the mode suggested, or in such other mode as may seem best to the Legislature. We really feel an interest in this matter, and in accordance with the suggestion of our correspondent, request our brethren of the press to copy his communication.

Georgia.—Final Re-union of the Democrats.

The Union Democratic Convention met at Atlanta on the 17th inst., Hon. R. M. Charlton in the Chair. The committee appointed to report business for the action of the meeting, reported a correspondence with the Executive Committee of the Southern Rights Democrats, from which it appear that the latter refused to make any change in their Electoral ticket; expressing the opinion that they have no right to do so. The committee regret that the ticket cannot be remoddelled so as to make it more acceptable to the Union Democrats; but still think it impolitic to nominate another ticket. The report was unanimously adopted, and the Union Convention is pledged "not to allow the condition of things in that State to control their action; and will throw no obstacle in the way of concentrating upon the present Electoral ticket all the strength which can be brought to it."

☞The following telegraphic despatch was sent from Baltimore on the 16th inst., in advance of Gen. Scott's departure on his Western tour:

"*General Winfield Scott leaves here this morning, via Harrisburg.* HE WILL CONSENT TO PUBLIC RECEPTIONS ON HIS ROUTE."

And yet, after this, the Whig papers pretend to say that this tour of Gen. Scott's is not an electioneering trampoose!

RESIGNATION OF MR. CORWIN.—Advices from Washington state that the Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury, on the 20th inst.

OLD BRANDY.—A correspondent writing us from Sampson county, says: "There is Apple Brandy at GABRIEL HOBBS', made by his father, SIMON HOBBS, that is 70 years old; and Peach Brandy made by GABRIEL HOBBS himself, that is 28 years old.—These liquors were all made in Sampson county, and have been kept from motives of curiosity."

The French Empire.

The latest accounts from Europe, seem to indicate that the time for the proclamation of Louis Napoleon as Emperor of the French, has at length nearly arrived; and the announcement of that event may be looked for by almost any of the steamers. Every thing appears to be ready, and only waits for the moment when the signal will be given. The intrigues of the *effete* and unpopular Bourbons—the miserable inefficiency and reckless socialism of the demagogues who usurp the name of republican, no less than the prestige of his uncle's name—contribute to this result, and hurry on its consummation. And whatever may be said of the intentions of the absoluteist Governments, or of the "Holy Alliance," or any other organization of the kind, Europe generally, will accede to the arrangement, and all will be quiet until some time or other, the French themselves take occasion to get rid of their Emperor as they did of their king, and then that will be a little "noise and confusion"—some "fuss and feathers"—a few "hasty plates of soup," and all will subside into—the Lord knows what!

☞The Charleston Board of Health, under date of 21st inst., announce five deaths from yellow fever for the 24 hours previous.

☞The steamer Africa, arrived at New York on the 21st, with three days later from Europe. We find little or nothing of interest in her news. DUDLEY PIERCE was at Belfast, Ireland, on business connected with the proposed line of steamers between New York and Galway. The Tenant Right League is in session in Dublin.

The French claims on Hayti have been satisfactorily adjusted.

☞The National-Intelligencer of yesterday, contradicts the reported resignation of Mr. CORWIN as Secretary of the Treasury.

☞Why is a wagoner the most miserable of men? Because he is born to whoa! (woe.)

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In looking over the columns of your Journal I see several specimens of the growth of Corn and Cotton in our neighboring counties, and as it is too late at this time to take the heighth of our Corn in Sampson, I will give you a specimen of the size of some of our Corn. A few days ago I gathered a small piece of Corn and assorted from the pile twelve ears, (without much particularity,) and shelled them, which made ten quarts and a gill; if any of our agricultural friends can beat that perhaps you will hear from Sampson again.

Yours Respectfully,

JAS. T. MATTHIS.

Taylor's Bridge, Sampson Co., N. C., Sept. 20, 1852.

The Camp Fires are Burning Brightly.

An esteemed friend, in writing from Poplar Plains, Ky., closes his letter thus:

"There is not much Scott enthusiasm about here. The democrats are in good spirits, and feel confident of victory in November next."

Another gentleman writes from Flemingsburg as follows:

You may expect to have a good report from the 9th district in November. It will give a larger majority for Pierce and King than ever before given any candidate. The democrats of Fleming will do their whole duty; and we have high hopes of carrying the State.

Such is the voice which comes from every county in the indomitable Old Ninth, and an *echo* is heard from every county in the State. The camp fires are burning brightly for Pierce and King in every direction, and their success is as certain as the rising of the sun on the 2nd day of November, 1852.

Ky. Flag.

Every county in the State of New York, either borders upon some navigable sea, lake, or river, or is traversed by a canal or railroad, either completed or in process of construction, all communicating with our great commercial emporium. There are now no "unpeopled regions" in the Empire State. These improvements must give a great addition to wealth and population.

An eastern exchange commenting on the singular circumstance that a number of Cleveland young ladies have recently been "married and carried away to other places," says no city has a better claim to supply *spare ribs* for this universe.

For the Journal.

Law Reform.

Either the County Courts should be abolished, or the Legislature should provide, that the *Chairman* in these Courts should be lawyer enough to decide law questions as they arise, so as to administer justice. And to do this, he should be *well* paid.

As matters now stand, it is a farce to expect the administration of Justice by magistrates who are ignorant of the law that is to guide them in their decision. They have never been students of the law, and do not, therefore, pretend to a knowledge of it.

Does it not seem reasonable, that as large a district, and as wealthy, and as populous, and *as long settled* as New Hanover county, with the largest town in the State within its limits, should have *one* judicial functionary residing therein, who knows the law, and can expound it? One good *Judge!* who shall not be required to peddle the law through the State, but stay at home permanently, and adjudge all matters of litigation arising within the county.

Has the county not yet got old enough for this? Or how long is it to be expected we shall wait till we shall arrive at years of discretion, to demand for ourselves, or require of the Legislature to grant us such a law?

Each County Court must have a Chairman, who will be a Judge; and let THOSE WHO BRING LAW SUITS, pay the expense of it.

I beg, Messrs. Editors, that you will give the above an insertion in your paper, and request the other Editors of the State to copy.

Yours, &c., JURIDICUS.

P. S. I am opposed to *abolishing* the County Courts, but think the people of the State at large would like to see them *improved*. J.

For the Journal.

A meeting of the Pierce and King Club having been called by the President, to convene at the Court House on the 21st inst., that body met at the stated place and time. On motion of Doct. Wm A. Berry, the following amendment to the constitution of the Club was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the pe iod of the Presidential election is at hand, on the issue of which is involved our honor, interest and most sacred rights; and whereas, thorough organization and discipline is much to be desired. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the town of Wilmington be divided into three wards—the first to commence at the Southern boundary of the town, extending north to Orange street inclusive. The second ward commencing at Orange street, extending north to Red Cross street inclusive. The third ward extending from Red Cross street to the northern boundary of the town.

Further be it resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to procure speakers to address the citizens at each ward, at such time and place as they may think fit; and such time and place to be made known by means of public advertisement.

Further be it resolved, That the said committee so constitute their arrangements as to appoint at least one meeting in each ward once every week between the 1st day of October and the day of the election.

On motion of Daniel Dickson, Esq., the following gentlemen were added to the list of Vice Presidents of this Club, viz: J. T. Schonwald, Jacob Wessel, J. G. Beauman, P. O'Reily and A. A. Wannett; and Messrs. J. L. Holmes, Wm. A. Berry, H. B. Eilers, and G. Prigg'e, were also added to the Executive committee.

On motion of J. L. Holmes, Esq.,

Resolved, That every Democrat of this county be considered a member of the Pierce and King Club.

After which, Mr. Holmes being called upon for a speech, favored the audience at some length, in which he dwelt upon the principles of the Democracy, and the versatile position of the Whigs of the present day who support Gen. Scott for the Presidency. Mr. H. was frequently interrupted by the applause of the people there assembled. He asserted and proved, through the course of his speech, that Gen. Scott was *not* to be trusted on the subject of slavery—in fact that he (Gen. S.,) is in favor of the "gradual extermination of slavery," while Gen. Pierce was sound to the core on that question.

After Mr. Holmes had concluded, Rob't Strange, Jr., Esq., being loudly called for from all parts of the house, responded at considerable length upon the principles of Whiggery and Democracy;—spoke of the inconsistency of the Whig party in sacrificing Fillmore and Webster on the mere grounds of the compromise, &c. &c.; and before he got through the *fur* of that (not quite) same old coon of 1840, flew like chaff in a hurricane. Mr. S. alluded to non-intervention—said that both parties at the North were, more or less, in favor of it, etc., etc; that the Northern Whig party as a party, had always courted the alliance of the Abolitionists with themselves; and that the Democrats have uniformly opposed them; that the Abolitionists since 1840, had controlled the nomination of candidates for the Presidency on the part of the Whigs, &c., &c.

After the speaking was over, a vote of thanks was tendered to W. N. Peden, Esq., for the present to the Club of two Pierce and King flags.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Yopp, the thanks of the Club were tendered to the speakers, Messrs. Holmes and Strange, for the able manner in which they sustained the cause of the Democratic party.

No other business appearing, on motion, the Club adjourned to meet again on the last Friday night in this month. ELI W. HALL, *Presi't.*

DAVID E. BUNTING,
F. N. WADDELL
J. I. MCCALLUM,
W. W. PRICE,
} *Sec'ts.*

Arrival of the Crescent City—Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—The steamer Crescent City, from Havana, with dates to the 14th, arrived here to day. She brings the mails and fifty-nine passengers.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro, was lost on the night of the 11th, on a reef opposite the entrance of the Mariel.

There was but few ships at Havana, and freighhts were brisk.

The city of Havana was getting healthy, the complication of diseases having ceased their ravages.

Lieut. Porter has written a letter to the authorities, in which he states that he shall not permit the police to board his vessel and watch the doings of Mr. Smith, his purser, and if any attempt was made to prevent the sailing of his vessel, the authorities would have to answer to the United States government.

COTTON CROP.—The Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon gives an abstract of the opinions of the Agricultural Society of that county, at a meeting held Saturday week, touching the prospect of the cotton crop. It says:

"The members present all agreed in the opinion that the sandy land cotton in this section is doing well, and bids fair at present for a good yield. Compared with the crop at the same date last year, the prospects on the sandy lands are better at this time than they were last year. But, whilst the yield last year on the sandy lands was generally good, owing to the unusually favorable fall, the prospects about the first of September were not good. Should the present fall prove as favorable as the last, which, however, is hardly probable, the yield on the sandy lands in this section will probably exceed that of last year.

"The rich black and slough lands having suffered very much from an excess of rain and the ravages of the worm, they are not likely to yield anything like what they did last year. In fact, we learn, and that from the most reliable sources, that the yield on the best black lands of Marengo is not likely to be one-half of what it was last year."

AN IMPOSITION UPON THE GERMANS.—A political tract, in the German language, has just been issued from the office of the Tribune newspaper, under the title of "The Principles of Parties; A Word to the Germans of America." What sort of statements it contains may be inferred from the following sample:

"Mr. Pierce was, before his nomination, hardly known out of the boundaries of his own State. In that, his State of N. Hampshire, however, must he possess no inconsiderable influence, since to him the State is probably indebted for the law that *there no Catholic, no Jew, and no foreigner can hold any public office.*"

We distinguish that portion of the quotation by italics, which in the original is printed in the peculiar German type answering for italics in the characters we use.

We here see what gross falsehoods are sent forth through the Greeley and Whig electioneering pamphlets. The Tribune folks undoubtedly supposed that this bold untruth would not be discovered and translated from the German. But they are exposed.

Pennsylvanian.

Interview of Florida Indians with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Billy Bowlegs and his party, accompanied by Mr. Blake, now in Washington, had their first interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on Thursday last. The following interesting account of the "talk" is from the National Intelligencer:

The six Seminole Indians recently arrived in Washington were yesterday introduced to Mr. Commissioner Lea by Luther Blake, Esq., who was deputed by the Bureau to proceed to Florida and endeavor, as a last effort, to bring about a compliance with the Treaty of Payne's Landing of 1832, on the part of those Seminoles persistently remaining in that State. With a view to this desirable end, or rather impending necessity, Billy Bowlegs and five other Seminoles were invited on, that they might learn at the seat of government the ultimatum on the subject.

There were present at the interview Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court; Hon. Jackson Morton, of Florida; Hon. John H. Eaton, and several other gentlemen, either now or in time past connected with the bus ness.

The Commissioner told the Indians that he was happy to see them, wished them to look upon him as their friend, and that they should consider all he said as dictated by friendship and truth. He hoped they would reply in the same way, and empty their minds of all they wished him to understand.

The Commissioner invited Billy Bowlegs to speak, and that without fear or restraint.

Billy Bowlegs, in answer to his invitation, declined to speak *now*, as he had a bad cold, and on other accounts wished more time. In reply to a question why Sam Jones did not come, Billy said he might have brought his dead flesh here, but could not get him to come alive.

Billy then remarked that he came here to understand all about the treaties. The men that made those treaties were dead, and without coming here he was unable to find out the truth.

The Commissioner then entered into a lengthened but clear, intelligible, and pointed address to these Indians. In it he laid before them the nature of the treaty of 1832 binding the United States Government on the one hand and the Seminole nation on the other. The Seminoles, in this treaty, he said, surrendered their country to the United States, and agreed to remove West of the Mississippi, to a country prepared for them by the Government. But when the time for removal came, a great many of of the Seminoles refused to go, thus being unwilling to carry out the treaty made by their head men on behalf of the whole nation. This produced trouble, and a devastating war, destructive to the lives of many whites and Indians, broke out. It is true that most of the men who had made the treaty were dead, but the treaty itself was as much alive as ever.—Men die, but treaties live. The lands sold to the United States by the treaty of 1832 belong to the Government, and are the property of the Seminoles no longer. If no treaty had been made to this effect, the United States might have permitted the Seminoles to remain, but now they cannot do it without the consent of the State of Florida, which State demands their removal, according to the treaty.

The State of Florida was getting very impatient, and had threatened to send a force of her own, and drive the Seminoles out, if the United States did not do it for them. This was the state of the case, which as men of sense the Seminoles must see, and it was to prevent murderous collisions between the cowboys of Florida and the United States soldiers on the one hand, and the Seminoles on the other, that the Commissioner had adopted the course he had in bringing them here. It is natural for a man to love his native home, and he (the Commissioner) had the same feeling with other men; but he had changed home two or three times in his life, and would do it again if anything like the inducements held out to the Seminoles were offered to him. The Indians, therefore, in Florida do not appear to be acting wisely—they seem to be listening to the bad advice of bad men. Those that had gone west of the Mississippi were doing as well as ever they did in Florida, and better than those now remaining in that State.

The Commissioner appealed to the colored interpreter, Abraham, who had resided fourteen years west of the Mississippi, as to the prosperity he enjoyed out there. Abraham confirmed what had been asked of him.

The Commissioner said that the whole matter was this: The treaty of 1832 binds the Seminoles to remove, and if they do so, all will be well with them; if they do not, nothing but difficulty, trouble, and danger awaits them. Gen. Blake had been sent to them to say this, and no doubt he had done it. If any body advised them contrary to what the Commissioner had now said, he had told an untruth; and if they did not believe the Commissioner now, they very soon would.

The Commissioner then invited Billy Bowlegs to reply when he was in better health, and had time to consider. This he promised to do.

Arrangements were made to call on the President of the United States soon, who, said Col. Lea, will have great pleasure in speaking with them. General Blake would attend to all their wants and reasonable desires whilst in the city. The Indians then shook hands and retired.

Before leaving the building they were conducted into the rooms of the Quartermaster's Bureau, (Gen. Jessup's) the General having known Billy Bowlegs and one or two of his companions in Florida. They seemed pleased with the recognition, and answered sundry little questions as to their past health, &c.—To one question casually put by General Jessup, "are you going to the country west?" Billy Bowlegs, though previously conversing in English, suddenly stopped and referred to Abraham to give the reply, which was, "I do not know yet." This conversation was not renewed, and the Indians soon left.

They are expected to leave Washington on their return home about the 25th instant, embarking for Charleston or Savannah at New York.

Gen. Scott's Right Arm in Danger.

Senator Wade wrote to Tilden, of Ohio, that he had had a conversation with Gen. Scott, and that the latter had said he would cut off his right arm rather than lend it to the support of slavery. Tilden not only reported this about amongst the free-soilers, but he read it, or pretended to read it, where some democrat heard it and published it.—There is no doubt about the facts so far. But Tilden has denied that Scott ever used that language to him. He has written at least two letters about it. In one he is very explicit in his denial, and don't admit that he wrote any letter at all to Tilden: but in the other he says he has not the letter at hand, but the quotation from it is inaccurate. Perhaps Scott didn't say he would cut off his right arm, or suffer it to be cut off, &c.; but if he did not, there's a lie out between Wade and Tilden. One or the other must father it. They are both good abolition Scottites, and have been rather indiscreet. We don't see, however, why the whigs south should make such a fuss about this. There is a great deal of intrinsic probability about it. Scott is much excited these times, and has to bob and dodge about very indignantly. He has enough to puzzle a man with resolutions "annexed." No wonder if he should make hasty declarations, like hasty plates of soup. His arm is perfectly safe though, in any event; no danger of losing it. He said, on Sunday too, that he approved the whig platform, *and he would say so or die.* He has not said so, and he is not dead yet. It's the fashion of whigs to get excited and make rash pledges about what they will do. They will head somebody or die, or they will succeed or climb a pole a hundred feet high 'tother end foremost, and all that sort of stuff. It's just like whig pledges, this rash remark of Scott's, if he ever made it. The whigs need not be uneasy. Scott will not throw away his right arm if it does support slavery, any more than General Combs will climb that pole.

In the meantime, the story *lies* between Wade and Tilden. It is charged publickly that Wade telegrahed to Tilden to burn the letters; and that Tilden did as requested but took the precaution to have the handwriting first identified as well as the language, by good witness; so this lie will come home to roost one of these days. It is altogether a whig affair, let them settle it. It's of no consequence whether Scott made the remark or not, he never meant to stick to it. If its unprofitable, he will take it back, as he did his nativeism of 1844, and his democracy of 1839.

Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—Counterfeit notes of the South-Western Railroad Bank of Charleston, of the denomination of $20, were received here yesterday, in a remittance from the country. In the genuine note the vignette is a ship. In this counterfeit the vignette is a female figure in a sitting posture, with a sheaf of wheat immediately on her right and on the left end of the note a full-length figure of Gen. Washington, which is not on the true one.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

Popular Vote for President in 1848.

The nominations of both the great political parties of the country for the Presidency and Vice Presidency now being made, the data on which to base calculations as to their success will be of particular interest. We therefore here annex the popular vote at the last Presidential election:

States.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.			
Maine	35,273	40,195	12,157
New Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,857
Massachusetts	61,072	35,284	38,133
Rhode Island	6,689	3,600	705
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,005
MIDDLE STATES.			
New York	218,551	114,592	120,519
New Jersey	40,009	36,880	849
Pennsylvania	186,113	172,661	11,263
Delaware	6,440	5,910	80
SOUTHERN STATES.			
Maryland	37,892	34,528	125
Virginia	45,124	46,586	9
North Carolina	43,510	34,869	85
South Carolina*	——	——	——
Georgia	47,603	44,736	——
Florida	4,539	3,239	——
Alabama	30,482	31,363	——
Mississippi	25,821	26,555	——
Louisiana	18,273	15,380	——
Texas	3,770	8,765	——
Arkansas	7,588	9,300	——
WESTERN STATES.			
Tennessee	64,705	58,419	——
Kentucky	67,141	48,729	——
Ohio	138,356	154,783	35,494
Michigan	23,940	30,587	10,389
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100
Illinois	53,215	55,629	15,804
Missouri	32,671	40,077	——
Iowa	10,557	12,151	1,126
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418
Total	1,362,024	1,222,419	291,678

Taylor over Cass....................139,605
Cass and Van Buren over Taylor..........152,073

*Presidential Electors chosen by Legislature.
[*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Freights—Quantity of Goods to Compose a Ton.

[Extract from the By-Laws of the New York Chamber of Commerce.]

Resolved, That when vessels are freighted by the ton, and no special agreement is made between the owner of the vessel and freighter of the goods, respecting the proportion of tonnage which each particular article shall be computed at, the following regulations shall be the standard of computation:

That the articles, the bulk of which shall compose a ton, to equal a ton of heavy materials, shall be in weight as follows:

Coffee, in casks	lbs.	1,568
Coffee, in bags	lbs.	1,830
Cocoa, in casks	lbs.	1,120
Cocoa, in bags	lbs.	1,307
Pimento, in casks	lbs.	952
Pimento, in bags	lbs.	1,110
Flour—196 lbs. each bbl.	bbls.	8
Beef, Pork, Tallow, Pickled Fish, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine	bbls.	6
Pig and Bar Iron, Potash, Sugar, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua Wood, and all heavy Dyewoods, Rice, Honey, Copper Ore, & all other heavy goods	cwt.	20
Coffee, Cocoa, and Dried Codfish, in bulk	cwt.	16
Dried Codfish, in casks of any size	cwt.	12
Ship Bread, in casks	cwt.	6
Ship Bread, in bags	cwt.	7
Ship Bread, in bulk	cwt.	8
Oil, Wine, Brandy, or any kind of Liquor, reckoning the full contents of the casks—wine measure	galls.	200
Grain, Peas, or Beans, in casks	bush.	22
Grain, in bulk	bush.	36
Salt, European	bush.	36
Salt, West India	bush.	29
Sea Coal	bush.	31
Mahogany, Square Timber, Oak Plank, Pine and other Boards, Beavers, Furs, Peltry, Beeswax, Cotton, Wool, and Bale Goods of all kinds	cubic ft.	40
Tobacco	hhd.	1
Dry Hides	cwt.	10
Raw Silk, China	cwt.	8
Bohea Tea—net	cwt.	10
Green Tea		8

Application to Revive a Judgement of Twenty Years Standing.

Judge Grier yesterday delivered an opinion in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Magniac and others vs. John R. Thompson. This was an attempt to revive a judgment of more than twenty years standing. A demurrer was filed and an argument had upon the demurer, and upon this the opinion was given. Mr. Thompson, many years ago, while perfectly solvent, settled upon his wife the property she brought him by marriage, with an addition from his own means. He subsequently became unfortunate in business, and the object in reviving the judgment to get possession of the property thus settled upon the wife. It was also sought to attach the means acquired by Mr. Thompson since the outlawry of the judgment given by him to the plaintiffs in 1827. Judge Gier decided, 1st. That the arrest upon the *ca sa.* was a technical discharge of the judgement. 2d. That the arrest, coupled with the release and voluntary discharge, operated as a discharge in bankruptcy. 3d. That there was neither fraud in fact nor mistake in law, in the circumstances shown in the bill, which would authorize a court of equity to interfere. The bill was therefore dismissed, with costs.
Philadelphia Sun 14th.

POST OFFICE ENVELOPS.—The post-route bill passed by Congress contains a provision authorizing the the post-office department to cause envelops to be made, with suitable water marks on the paper, identifying them as official, and with a *printed* stamp, for single or double postage, with a suitable device. These envelops are to be sold at all the post-offices, at the price of the stamps now sold—with the very small addition of the actual cost of the envelops. This will enable persons to deposit their letters, prepaid, in the post-offices, at all hours, without trouble or inconvenience, and without the risk of having double postage charged on a letter, by reason of the stamp slipping off, by the time the letter gets in the office, if not before, as is too often the case now.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—By an arrival to-day we have advices srom Buenos Ayres to Aug. 2d. They deny previous accounts of a revolution—state that the Governor has not resigned—and represent political affairs as being as quiet as usual.

Important.

Yesterday we published the address of the whigs of Boston, nominating Mr. Webster for the presidency, and to-day we announce that the Boston Courier, which has long been his confidential organ, has ran up the names of Webster and Jenkins for the presidency and vice presidency. Mr. Webster is at Marsfield, and he doubtless advised with his friends as to this important movement, which had become necessary in order to preserve a whig party for future contests. The nomination of Gen. Scott recruited a new party from the whig ranks which had so long followed the fortunes of Clay and Webster. That new party, thus recruited, bears on every feature the impress of William H. Seward. It was really a defection, and we now have the whig party under the lead of Webster and Jenkins, and the Seward abolition party which uses Scott and Graham for its present champions, but which must ultimately unite with the abolition followers of Hale and Julian. The democratic party, with Pierce and King at its head, now stands as the only great national party in America.—*Union, 19th.*

The Winnsboro' Register, after stating that two mulatto boys, the property of Dr. Jones of Charlotte, N. C., had escaped from service, and secured their passage on the railroad to Columbia on their way to the North, but were secured and lodged in the jail at that place, mentions two other cases of negroes escaping from Mr. Gamble of that place and reaching the outskirts of North Carolina, but who were brought back, adds: "These occurrences, which are becoming frequent, we are persuaded, are the work of an organized band of Abolitionists, who have their emissaries stationed throughout the South to entice our slaves away from their owners; and therefore it becomes the duty of every true Southern man to arrest every negro who may be found traveling under the least suspicious circumstances."

Some time since one of our ship-owners, in dispatching a vessel, had a good deal of trouble with one of his men, who had got very "top-heavy" on his advance wages. After the vessel had accomplished her voyage, on settling with the crew it came to this man's turn to be paid.

"What name?" asked the merchant.

"Cain, sir," was the reply.

"What! are you the man that slew his brother?" rejoined the merchant.

"No, sir," was the ready and witty reply of Jack, with a knowing wink, and giving his trowsers a hitch—"I am the man that *was slewed.*"

The tide of emigration to Australia has experienced little diminution. From London alone the departures average a thousand per week, and from Liverpool, Glasgow and other ports they are still more numerous. One ship from London a few days since took out more than 700 passengers, and the Great Britain, which sailed from Liverpool on the 21st, had on board upwards of 630. The effect of all this upon the market is becoming every day more palpable, and in the course of a year or two that miserable degree of dependence and want of self-respect which was formerly to be observed among some of our poorer classes, will be almost unknown. During the present harvest the scarcity of hands is severely felt, and in many branches of manufacture the same thing is noticeable. In the Irish linen trade this has been particularly the case for some time past; and hence, while finished fabrics have been in short supply, yarns have been sold at low prices and exported to the continent, the manufacturers not having men enough to work them up.—Many among both the landlords and the mill owners, of course look upon these things with an evil eye, and predict all sorts of consequences, but the fact is that trade and agriculture will rapidly be stimulated by the change, since in all departments of industry the redundancy of labor has long had a tendency more or less to check that extensive introduction of machinery for which our abundant capital would otherwise afford such great facilities.—Even at the present time there are many districts where farmers would be afraid to use reaping machines, lest it should expose them to ill will. It will be time enough to complain of the want of men for monotonous and mechanical duties, when we have exhausted all the cheaper methods which science has made known.
London Letter. 24th ult.

A NEW "BALM OF GILEAD."—Mrs. Credulous issues the following certificate through the Belknap Gazette, and though it appears to be an advertisement, we insert it without fee or reward, for the benefit of her numerous relatives throughout the country:

I, Cordelia Credulous, have been for years suffering from universal debility, spine in the back, tapeworms, rheumatis, and a long standing rebellious complaint, making me desput costic betimes, and besides these I have not felt well myself; so it was not long afore I was brought very low and my most impudent friends didn't know me, and the regular faculties did not expect me to live from one end to another. After years of suffering and sorrow, Aunt Dorothy Tripnose recommended as the last resort that I should try a few bottles of the Pictorial Accelerated Compound Extract of Gill-over-the-ground and the syrup of Ignoro and Huckleberies, and to be sartin to get that which had the proprietors on it, for none else was genuine. I have taken three bottles and am a new cretur, and I expect by the time I take six bottles more I shall get the spine out of my back entirely. I cheerfully recommend this medicine to all, sick or well.

CORDELIA CREDULOUS.

"Sally Simple" states that she has recently arrived in town: that she is a novice in city ways and phraseology, and having overheard some city ladies speaking of "kicking" a young gentleman, was suprised to hear that it meant discarding or rejecting his matrimonial proffers. She wishes to know if we approve of this word, and asks, why it would not be as proper to say that a young lady had *butted* her suitor,—as she surely ought to be allowed to do as much execution with head, as her heels. We shall refer these queries to the man "who butted the bull off the bridge," and hope to have an answer by Sunday next.

ENORMOUS SUM PAID TO GEN. SCOTT.—From the official returns in the Washington *Union*, it appears that Gen. Scott has received from the United States treasury the enormous sum of

$290,579 18

or $7,000 a year, for forty years. If this be not fattening upon the public crib, we don't know what is: Scott had better retire and live upon his fortune. He has done enough for his county and should be permitted to enjoy his ease in retirement.

S. Douglass, Esq., formerly Whig candidate for Congress, and once editor of a Whig paper in Cadiz, Ohio. has abandoned Gen. Scott and goes for Pierce and King. We know Mr. Douglass well, and we cordially welcome him to our ranks. The Democracy will open their doors and receive into our household all Whigs who wish to forsake the error of their ways.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return." [*Cin. Enquirer.*

THE HENRY CLAY.—In New-York on Wednesday morning the Grand Jury in the United States District Court came in with a true bill for manslaughter, under the act of Congress, against Thomas Collyer, James F. Tallman, John Germain, Edward Hubbard, James L. Jessup, Jas. Elmendorf and Charles Merritt, owner and officers of the steamboat *Henry Clay*. The indictment contains fifteen counts, varying the facts alleged. The Grand Jury then retired, as there was other business before them. Chief Justice Nelson and Judge Betts were both on the bench.

VESSELS MUST CARRY LIGHTS.—Judge Grier, of the U. S. Circuit Court, in Philadelphia, on the 13th inst. delivered an opinion, in which he held that vessels navigating the Delaware, at night, without lights, and a collision thereby ensue, the party so neglecting would be held liable for damages. The case before the court was that of the barque *Delaware* vs. the steamer *Osprey*. The latter had lights, and the former none, so that the steamer, being unable to see the barque, run into her. The owners of the *Deleware* subsequently brought suit for damages, but the court held she was in the wrong, and could not recover, from the fact that she had neglected to carry lights.

FROST AT THE NORTH.—The New York Express of Tuesday says "an extraordinary change in the temperature of the atmosphere has taken place within the forty-eight hours past,—a transition in short, from comparative summer to positive winter. This morning overcoats were in order, and fires were burning in most of the hotels.

"We learn from Mr. E. F. Aims, Mail Agent, that there was a severe frost last night, extending through the whole of Columbia county. This is the first visit from Jack this season."

THE APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.—The appropriations of the last session of Congress amount to forty-seven millions of dollars. The Civil and Diplomatic appropriations are $8,038,000; Foreign Mail Steamers, $1,740,000; Army, $8,738,000; Navy, $6,952,000; Post-office Transportation, $7,537,000; Indian Appropriations, $2,026,317; Deficiencies, $5,500,000; Indian Appropriations, $4,500,000; total, $47,171,000.

"We are liberal enough to open our doors to the children of foreigners who may be born here, without allowing their fathers to come here to help to govern us."
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Referring to the foregoing, a Hibernian friend of ours asks—"If the Gin'ral would not allow the foreign fathers to come here, how the divil could the children be born here, unless at certain stated periods the mothers were to come here, leaving the farthers behind them?"—*N. O. Delta.*

CHANGE OF OPINION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—During the late elections in England, an aristocrat and protectionist, at Ross, Herefordshire, was heard to express himself with great contempt of the "rabble." Thereupon a number of the persons alluded to seized him, carried him up to the third story of a house, and held him out of a window by the back of his trowsers until he consented to shout "Free Trade for ever!" when they let him go unharmed

AN OFF-SET TO THE CANDY STORY.—The Whig papers mention an instance of rare benevolence in General Pierce—his present of a cent to a little boy to buy candy. As a fair off-set to it, the following *authentic* anecdote of Gen. Scott is presented to the reader:

It is said that General Scott followed Fillmore to Virginia, last year, to efface the acting President's foot-prints from the sands of the Old Dominion.—The old hero in his travels chanced to have his attention called to a little boy on the way-side crying most piteously because some of his companions had whipped him. The old hero, moved with compassion, called the distressed little lad to him, and putting his hand on his head, thus administered the balm of consolation: My son, cheer up. Go home and tell your father and mother, that Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States army, *put his hand on your head!"*

Dr. Frances says before you pronounce a man a coward, you should first ascertain whether he has the diarrhœa or not; for the same man who would shrink from a bullrush, while under an attack of cholera morbus, will no sooner find his bowels turned to health than he would be willing to bombard Gibraltar with a squirt gun.

The following is from the National Intelligencer shortly after the action of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention:

"Of Mr. Pierce our readers have probably heard more than most people owing to his service in several public stations, but yet less than of any other of the gentlemen who were honored by votes in the Democratic Convention. In the year 1833 he took his seat in Congress as a representative of the State of New Hampshire; and, after serving in that capacity, became a Senator from the same State, serving there also for several years, after which he retired to the practice of the law. In the late Mexican war he served as Brigadier General, resigning his commission at the close of the war, and again returning to private life. His experience has, therefore, been practical to an extent to qualify him to administer the affairs of the government, should the people call him to that trust, respectably and in a national spirit."

OHIO.—Greely, who has just returned from one of hilly Slowboys political missions to Ohio, as good as concedes that State to the Democrats. He says that the nomination of Hale will receive 20,000 votes in Ohio, and that at least 16,000 of these will be drawn from the Whig party. This being admitted, there can be no further question as to the result.

The Boston Post publishes the following Chorus, produced by a Scott Glee Club:

"D—n the locos,
Kill 'em—slay 'em!
Give 'em hell!
With Scott and Graham."

CHINESE THIEVES.—The Chinese are farther advanced in the art and mystery of modern civilization than most people will credit them for. And there is corroboration of what we say in this paragraph, which we cut from the Boston Daily Advetiser: "The expertness of thieves in China is well known; but occasionally they give the outside barbarians a touch of their quality more astonishing than agreeable. The ship Reliance, of Boston, while lying in the river at Whampoa had 68 sheets of copper stolen from her bottom at such a distance below the water line that the thief could not be easily noticed."

The Emperor of Austria has offered an immense reward for the recovery of the crown of Hungary, which was lost during the revolution.

Gen. Scott and W. H. Seward.

The *Mississippian* informs us that an important fact connected with the interview between the Mississippi delegation and Gen. Scott is that *one of the delegations inquired of him whether he would in the event of his election appoint William H. Seward to office, and he replied that he would give no pledge not to do so.* "This," says the *Mississippian*, "amounted to a declaration that he designed giving him and his abolition companions high places in the Government." This view is confirmed by the following extract from Scott's letter accompanying his nomination:

"In regard to the general policy of the administration, if elected, I shall of course look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution; *and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party without attempting to reduce its members by proscription to exact conformity to my own views.*"

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fall Term of this Court has been in session during the present week. His Honor, Judge Settle, presiding with his usual patience and urbanity.

No important trial except that of Peter, slave, the property of James S. Battle, Esq., for manslaughter. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner received the punishment—25 lashes. The offence was perpetrated last October, on the person of Nathan, another slave belonging to Mr. Battle.
Tarborough Southerner.

"ABOLITION SUPPORT OF PIERCE AND KING.—We noticed a few days ago, the fact that of the four Senators who voted for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, *three* were Democrats. Among these three was Senator Dodge of Wisconsin. This same Mr. Dodge is an earnest supporter of Pierce and King, and was the only member of Congress who addressed the Democracy of Washington last week on the occasion of raising a Hickory pole."—*Fay. Ob.*

The paragraph quoted above is a fair specimen of the correctness of the *Observer's* facts. In support of Mr. Summer's amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill, repealing the fugitive slave law, there were *four* votes—Chase, Hale, Sumner and Wade. Mr. Hale is the free soil Candidate for the Presidency; Messrs. Chase and Summer, are his supporters; and Mr. Wade supports Scott, Comment upon the *Observer's* "fact" and its reliability, are unnecessary.—*Repub. and Pat.*

HORRIBLE.—Some weeks ago a Mrs. Meyers near Albion, Ia., turned her children out of the house, and with an axe undertook to chop open her own head. The children alarmed the neighbors, who found the unfortunate woman weltering in her blood—the scalp, and outer table of the skull. was literally chopped to pieces! She had inflicted more than fifty ghastly wounds upon her head, and yet strange as it may seem, none of the blows had penetrated to the brain.

A GOOD PLACE FOR HUNTING.—"Well, you told us your place was a good place for hunting; now, we've tramped it for three hours, and found no game." "Just so—well, I calculated, as a general thing, the less game there is, the more hunting you have."

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?" said a fop to a gentleman! "Why they are in a weak place," replied the latter.

While some huzza for Scott, the man
Who fights the battles of our land;
And some for Gen. Pierce. who'll do,
To out shine Scott, and Graham too.
Forget not! that in our town,
There is an Artist, very well known,
Who can, very easily, you'll find,
Take a likeness to suit your mind.
Sept. 17. 11-3t—6-2t

Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge.

During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. M'Lane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water. Nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this vermafuge. It may be purchasd at

WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Gibbs, Mr. DICKSON MALLARD, of Duplin County, to Miss MARY M. HENRY, of New Hanover County.

DIED,

At Lillington Hall, in this county, on the 13th inst., Mrs. ANN MOORE, aged 68 years. The deceased had left her home on a visit to her daughter—and about three hours after her arrival she complained of a headache. She was seized, as supposed, with apoplexy, and survived the attack but a few moments. The deceased possessed most amiable traits of character. Kind in all the social relations of life, her death has left a void in the neighborhood in which she lived that can be healed alone by time;—yea, years must elapse before this afflictive dispensation of an all-wise Providence will be erased from the fond recollection of all who knew her. She had but to be known to be loved. But how deep and heartfelt must be the agonizing grief of her children, who have lost a fond and doating mother, whose fervent aspirations were daily ascending to Heaven for a blessing upon them. The deceased had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for the last twenty years, and her precept and example was such as to furnish a lively hope that she had but exchanged a life which at best is but a life of sorrow and trouble, to realise the blessings of a glorious immortality in that spirit home where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary find rest.

The grave, the grave, that couch of rest—
There hopes long loved and cherished,
Must moulder in its dark recess
Till all, till all, have perished. Com.

IN STORE.

40 bbls. Mess Pork;
20 " extra sup. Flour, whole and half bbls.;
5 hhds. Sugar House Molasses;
15 bbls. Biscuit, Butter, Soda and Sugar;
20 boxes Chese;
200 Reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. supr. Old Monongahela Whiskey;
5 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine;
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel: Also—
Smoked Beef; Tongues; Corned Beef; Smoked and Pickled Salmon; Sauces; Mocha and Java Coffee; Gunny Bags; Seine Twine, and a variety of other articles, for sale by
Sept. 8th. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

GENTLEMEN wanting a pair of PANTS, newest style French Cassimere, or VEST, of rich velvet, Silk or Merino, will find a new assortment of Goods to select from at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 20—Barque Magnolia, Russell, from New York, in ballast, to Potter & Kidder.

Schr. S. Morris Waln, Williams, 7 hours from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdse.

21—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, fm Charleston, with 35 passengers.

21—Brig Eagle, Evans, 6 days from Bath, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

22—Schr. Geneva, Nichols, from Wareham, Mass., to Adams, Bro. & Co.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 41 passengers.

23—Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Little, from Boston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Sept. 23.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston; with 40 passengers.

CLEARED.

Sept. 18—Schr. Harvest, Williams, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with 150 bbls. rosin, 100,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 62 bbls. flour, 6 boxes mdse., 2 bags corks, 31 bales sheeting, 35 do. cotton, 2,005 bbls. rosin, 741 do. spirits turpentine.

20—Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by John Banks; with four boats in tow.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

21—Brig Frances Jane, Plummer, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 344 bbls. rosin, 110,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Julia, VanGilder, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 10 bales sheeting, 8 do. rags, 31 do. yarn, 31 bbls. rosin, 94,785 feet lumber.

Schr. Telegraph, Lewis, for Mercersville, by A. H. Van-Bokkelen; with mdse.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 90 passengers.

22—Steamer Brothers, Marshall, for Fayetteville, by Jno. Banks; with two boats in tow.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Albion, ——, for New River, by A. Martin.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston, with 64 passengers.

22—Schr. Lillie Sanders, Thompson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 22,007 feet lumber, 1,060 bbls. rosin and pitch, 95 do. spirits turpentine, 22 bales yarn.

Schr. Kensington, Foster, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 35,200 feet lumber, 1058 bbls. rosin, 5 bales yarn, 5 do. rags, 1hhd. wax.

Sept. 23.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 81 passengers.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Andrews, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with lumber, naval stores, &c.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Memento, Smith, for New York, by J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner.

Barque Peri, Cotter, for South America, by Adams, Bro. & Co., with lumber and naval stores.

NEW BOOKSTORE,

BY S. W. WHITAKER,

THE subscriber has just opened in the town of Wilmington, N. C., one door above Scott & Baldwin's Clothing Store, on Market-street, a large and well selected assortment of BOOKS AND STATIONERY. All persons wishing to buy Books, at wholesale or retail, can now get them in Wilmington as low as can be bought in any Bookstore south of Baltimore. Schools and Country Stores will now find it to their advantage to buy Books in Wilmington. The subscriber intends using every exertion to keep a well selected and general assortment, so that any person calling for Books may find them at his store. Call before you buy and examine my stock. I also have a large stock of Music for Pianos, Guitars, and Melodeons. Also, Musical Instruments, of various kinds and qualities. Pianos of the very latest manufacture, which will be sold as low as any other house can sell the same quality.

This establishment will undertake the Agency for Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers and other periodicals.

Sept. 24, 1852—3-tf] S. W. WHITAKER.

JOHN BANKS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., will attend to the sale or purchase of PRODUCE, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. [Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m

THE BROTHERS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

OR BANKS'S LINE—is prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Douglass*," and a compliment of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.

JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. M'LAUREN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 24, 1850 3-6m.

CANDY! CANDY!!—1,500 lbs. common; 2,000 lbs. fine. In store and for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

CABINESS AND EL SACRAMENTO TOBACCO.—Received direct from the Manufacturers and at their prices, by the case, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

TO MY PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

HAVING recieved my FALL STOCK of Groceries which have been well selected by myself at the North I feel that I can furnish any article in that line, as low as any house in the place, and I solicit a call from you before purchasing elsewhere. I am much obliged for past favors, and earnestly solicit a continuance and increase of the same.—Call and you will find—

hhds. of the best Porto Rico Sugar;
bbls. of " Bro. do.
bbls. of " " Refined do.
bbls. of " " (A) Crushed do.
bags of Green Rio Coffee; bags best Gov. Java;
bags St. Domingo do.
boxes Hull & Son's best tallow Candles;
boxes of Adamantine do.
boxes and half boxes Colgates best Pearl Starch;
boxes of Colgates best Soap. No. 1 and pale;
bbls. and half bbls. of Lorrilard's Snuff;
bbls. and " " Mrs. G. B. Miller's do.
bbls. and " " John Dills' do.
bbls. and " " Outcalts do.
boxes, bbls. and half bbls. fresh Soda Crackers;
boxes " " " " Sugar do.
boxes " " " " Butter do.
bbls. of best Pilot Bread;
Smoked Beef and Tongues;
bbls. of No. 1 Mackerel (large;)
bbls " No. 1 Salmon do.
bbls. of best leaf Lard; kegs of butter;
bbls. " Mercer I. Potatoes and Yellow;
bbls. and half bbls. Extra Flour; } new wheat and fresh
bbls. of Hiram Smith, } ground;
boxes Candles; bags and boxes extra table Salt;
boxes of S. W. Collins' Timber and broad Axes;
boxes of D. Simmons' boxing and chipping do.
Quintals of fine Codfish; boxes of prime Cheese;
Grind Stones all sizes, Nova Scotia and Ohio grit;
boxes of fine Tobacco;
Demijohns 1, 2, 3 and 5 gls.;
Stone Jars qts., ½, 1, 2 and 3 gls.;
Bed Cords and Plough Lines; Lamp Oil, best;
kegs Powder FF and FFF (G.;) Train Oil;
bbls. of Cider and white Wine Vinegar;
Carb. Soda and washing do.; Saleratus;
Yeast Powders, Nutmegs. Spice and Ginger;
Mace, Clover, Cinamon and Camphor;
Cream Tarter, Shoe Thread and Blacking;
Blacking and Scrub Brushes;
Matches, Clark's and round boxes;
Chocolate and Pickles half and gal., also bbls.;
Cedar and Painted Tubs;
Brass Hoops and Painted Water Buckets;
Trays and Bowls;
Sugar house Syrup and prime Molasses;
with a general assortment of other articles in my line too numerous to mention.

All Flour sold by me warranted sweet or no sale Low for
[sept. 24] cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

LOOK AT THIS!

I HAVE just returned from the North, and am now receiving a full and complete assortment of GROCERIES, which I offer for sale at the lowest cash prices. My stock of goods were carefully selected by myself—bought on good terms, and will be sold at very small profits for cash.—Among my stock may be found the following articles:

112 bags Rio, Laguyra, and old Java Coffee;
10 hhds. Muscovado and P. R. Sugar;
20 bbls. Crushed and Coffee Crushed do.;
15 do. St Croix do. do. do.;
20 do. Brown Sugar;
25 do. N. E. Rum;
5 hhds. do. do.;
25 bbls. old Monongahela Whiskey;
5 do. very superior do.;
10 do. pure Rye Whiskey;
3 do. 5 years old Peach Brandy;
10 quarter, ½, and ¼ casks French Brandy;
10 bbls. Domestic Gin; 3 bbls. pure Holland do.;
10 bbls. and casks assorted Wines;
2 do. pure old Cherry Brandy;
25 boxes assorted Tobacco; 30 do. Rose Hill mill Snuff;
50 do. assorted Candy;
100 bbls. Flour, different brands;
10 hhds. Bacon, Sides & Shoulders; 10 kegs Lard, prime;
25 boxes Cheese; 15 do. Lemon Syrup;
30 bbls., ½ bbls., and ¼ bbls. Mackerel;
10 bbls. and ½ bbls. Snuff; 20 doz. Buckets; Brooms, &c.;
Coffee Mills; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Sugar Boxes; Flour Pails; Sulphur; Indigo; Starch; Nutmegs; Castor Oil; Peppermint; Laudanum; Wrapping Paper, &c. &c., with many other articles too tedious to mention; in fact, nearly every thing to make a complete stock of Groceries. Call and examine for yourselves.

Sept. 24, 1852. M. McINNIS.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE OLD STAND,—Sign of the BIG BOOT, A good and well-selected stock of Boots and Shoes. It would be useless to specify kinds and qualities. Suffice it to say they are of every description generally called for in our business.

A good assortment of Calf-Skins, Upper and Sole Leather.

Manufacturing and Repairing, as usual.

Sept. 2-30?-line d&w. G. & C. BRADLEY & CO.

FAMILY STORES.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, in addition to a large stock of goods adapted to the Retail Trade, keep constantly on hand, in small packages, a full assortment of such articles as constitute family stores; all of which are of the best quality, and will be furnished on reasonable terms.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Article			
BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	0 13	a	14
Middlings	12	a	13
Shoulders	00	a	12
Hog round	00	a	12
Western,		a	11½
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	nom	a	0 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	15 50	a	20 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	a	5 00
COTTON,			
Per lb	0	a	9¼
CORN,			
Per bushel,	00	a	60
Meal, bush.,	75	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	10	a	11
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½
Laguyra,	10½	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb			
Tallow,	12½	a	16
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	22½	a	27½
EGGS, per doz.,	16	a	20
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.	1 35	a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 50
Baltimore,	4 87½	a	5 25
Fayetteville,	4 60	a	4 85
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	00	a	00
Eastern	0 00	a	0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb	3	a	
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	2½
Amer., best ref.		a	3½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede		a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	13½	a	14
Western,	12½	a	13½
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	00 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	31	a	34
Gin,	30	a	33
Whiskey, rec.	26	a	28
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	55
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	22	a	25
New Orleans	00	a	00
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel, 6 ft., best qual'y		a	5 00

Article			
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.			
Cut	3¼	a	4
Wrought	8	a	10
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	2 65
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	2 65
Hard,	0 00	a	1 32½
Tar,	0 00	a	1 50
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	2 25	a	2 37½
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	1 10
Do. No. 3,	0 95	a	1 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	38
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 10	a	1 50
Linseed,	85	a	90
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground, nom	00	a	0 00
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	00	a	0 00
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	21 00	a	22 00
Prime,	19 00	a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bush.	0 00	a	00
Sweet, bush.,	60	a	75
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	15	a	25
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. dead lb	00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, nom	4 50	a	5 00
Rough, bush.	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	00	a	00
Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 25
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6½
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	0 00	a	0 00
Contract,	4 50	a	5 00
STEEL, per lb.			
German	12½	a	
Best Cast	18	a	20
Blister	6	a	
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	10 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	5¼	a	6½
Porto Rico,	7	a	8
St. Croix,	0	a	8
Loaf,	9½	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	a	10 25
Do ord'y,	2 50	a	6 50
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	90	a	4 00
Malaga,	45	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a reduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	00	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40		45
Spirits Turpentine,	60	a	65
Lumber, per M.	8 00	a	9 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1	per cent.	Philadelphia	1	per cent
New York	1	" "	Virginia	½	" "
Boston	1	" "	Charleston	½	" "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1852.

BACON.—Small receipts N. C. Bacon per Rail Road; demand light and quotations without change. A fair stock of Western make in store—sales dull. Our quotations will be found very nearly, if not quite correct.

BEEF CATTLE AND MUTTON.—We have nothing new to note, small droves arrive, and sales at prices ranging from 4½ to 5 cents per lb. In Mutton and Lambs we note no change in price. We quote at $1 25 a $1 50 per head.

CORN.—No receipts since our last. Stock ample for demand.

FLOUR—We quote Fayetteville brands lower. Stock of the usual brands fair, and sales from store in quantity and quality to suit within the range of our figures. See table.

LARD.—Demand limited and stock rather light. We continue quotations of last week.

SALT.—Received 2500 sacks from Liverpool, (sold some time since to arrive.) We quote sales now at $1 25 per sack, with a fair demand.

LUMBER.—Nothing doing in River Lumber.

LIQRORS.—See table for quotations.

MOLASSES.—No late arrivals, and sales from warehouse in quantity to suit purchasers, at quotations. Stock getting light.

MULLETS—Are arriving freely, and sales from store at retail at $5 a $5 50 per bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Our report of last Thursday left the Turpentine market in a quiet state, with light receipts. The sales since then have been remarkably regular; all that was put upon the market having been taken at $2 65 for soft, and $1 32½ for hard, per 280 lbs. The receipts of the week have been light, and reach only about 2,040 barrels. The SPIRITS TURPENTINE market has been almost entirely neglected, or, rather, but few transactions have been made public. A small lot changed hands on Saturday at 38 cents per gallon. What few sales have been made since were on private terms, suppored, however, at a fraction less. Holders are firm in asking 38 cents, but buyers have not met them with any freedom at this price. Stock light. [The latest news from Europe is favorable, and it may create some animation in the market.] ROSIN.—We note sales of 4,750 barrels during the week at 95 cents for small, and $1 for large sized barrels for common, and 283 bbls. No. 1 at $2 25 to $2 37½ per barrel, as in quality. No Tar has come in during the week, and quotations are merely nominal.

STAVES, &c.—We note a few transactions in Staves and Heading in the first part of the week. Of the first, a small lot of white oak barrel went at $10, and white oak hhd. Staves and Heading at $18 per M.

TIMBER.—Sales light and demand dull, and but little on the market.

SHINGLES.—No demand and no sales this week.

PORK.—Prices firm, with a light stock in store. See table.

POTATOES—Begin to come in with some freedom, and sell from carts at 60 a 75 cents per bushel.

HAY.—No receipts this week. Retailing at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—The market has been pretty well supplied with both poultry and eggs during the past week, and prices rule high. See table for quotations.

FREIGHTS—Remain firm and vessels more abundant, with a fair amount of produce ready to go forward. See table.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—Cotton was active in New Orleans on Monday, and 6000 bales were sold. Middling was worth 9⅞c. The receipts have been heavy, and the stock on hand comprises 40,000 bales.

The reports relative to the cotton crop from some parts of the interior of Louisiana are more unfavorable.

NEW YORK, Sept 21.—Cotton is dull. Sales of 300 bales. Sales of Flour at 4 12 a $4 31 for State, $4 44 for Genesee, and $4 62½ for Southern brands. Wheat—Sales of 1,000 bushels at 80 cents. Corn—Sales of 20,000 bushels at 69 a 70 for mixed. Pork—Sales of 400 bbls. at $18 75 for Mess, and $16 75 for Prime. Sales of Hams at 10½ Shoulders 8 cents. Lard—Sales at 11½, a 11¾ and 11 cts. for country pressed. Coffee—Sales of 1,000 bags at 8¾ a 9 cts. for Rio. Whiskey—Sales of 800 bbls. Ohio at 23¾ a 24 cents.

BALTIMORE, Sept 21.—Sales of 800 bbls. Flour at $4 25. Red Wheat, 88 to 90c.; white 90 to 96c. White Corn, 61 to 63 cts; yellow, 66 to 67 cts.

NEW BERNE, Sept. 20.—Turpentine is in good demand—sales have been quite steady at $3, for old dip, $3 25 for virgin dip, and $1 75 for scrape. Tar has advanced. We hear of sales at $1 25 per barrel.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 21.—Bacon 13 a 14c. per lb.; large quantity coming in. Cotton—market firm at 9¾ for strictly prime; prime 9½; fair 9c. Salt—Liverpool $1 60 a $1 75 per sack. Flour has declined.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—NAVAL STORES—We notice sales of 700 bbls. North County Turpentine, at $3.37½; 1700 White Rosin, $2 25 a $3, per 280 lbs.; 1400 Wilmington Common, $1 45; 100 North County, $1 40, delivered; 50 Tar, $2 50 in yard, and in retail lots for consumption, $2 50 a $2 62½; Spirits Turpentine arrived pretty freely, prices gave way with sales of 300 bbls. at 44 cents, cash, but recovered again with sales at 44½, and at the close, was firmly held at 45 cash with a small stock. The stock of Turpentine and Common Rosin is small, and Tar continues very scarce.

BOSTON, Sept. [illegible]—NAVAL STORES.—[illegible] for Spirits Turpentine, and [illegible] at 48 per gal., cash. [illegible] per bbl., [illegible] Common Rosin is in good demand and sales were [illegible] per 280 lbs., [illegible] In Pitch sales of [illegible] at $1 65 per bbl., [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—NAVAL STORES.—Sales of 1,000 bbls. turpentine at 9s. per cwt. Rosin—400 a 500 bbls. at 3s. 4d. a 3s. 6d. for common to 12s. per cwt. for fine.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Cotton.—The sales of Cotton for the last three days have been 18,000 bales, and for the week 41,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,000 bales and exporters 3,600 bales. The imports of the week were 71,000 bales, and the stock 588,000 bales, of which 420,000 bales were American. Prices were steady. Fair Orleans 6¼ a 6½d., middling 5⅝d., fair Mobile and Uplands 6d., middling 5½d.

Breadstuffs.—Dennistown quotes white Wheat at 6s. 6d. a 6s. 8d.; red and mixed, 6s. a 6s. 3d. per 70 lbs. White and yellow Corn, 29s. 6d. a 30s. per quarter. Philadelphia and Western Canal Flour, 20 a 21s.; Baltimore, 20s. 6d. a 21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s. a 21s. 6d. per bbl.

Provisions were dull. Lard has recovered from the recent decline. Sales at 56s. 6d. Prime old mess Beef, 83 a 85s. New mess Pork, 80 a 87s.

Sales of 50 tcs. Rice at 22s., markets bare and prices firm. Sales of Common Rosin at 3s. 6d. The sales reached 2000 bbls., with more buyers than sellers. Sales of 300 bbls. turpentine at a shilling advance. The market is bare. Sales of 60 bbls. Spirits at 38s. 6d.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 15th Sept., 1852.

Ask for Advertised Letters.
1t] J. G. BURR, P. M.

Aldridge, S	Grimes, David	Orrell Martha, F
Anderson, Mercury	Geiard, P	Oliver, Benjamin
Araly, P	George, A B	Parker, B
Allen, A B	Haven, B F	Paine, Capt F
Ast, Chas F	Hancock, J B	Rouse, J B
Alsberg, A S	Hein, Herman	Russell, Capt E 2
Allen, Rebecca	Hasting, E D	Rodgers, B
Buie, A	Hinds, Susana	Roach, Peter
Bevin, E	Johnson, Wm	Rossiter, D E
Burbage, L D	Jacobs, J	Smith, James L
Bryant, A	Jones, Henry	Secretary Dist Tent
Burns, Jno W	Jones, Arthur	Scott, John
Bowen, James	Joyner, Edward	Shepard, A
Bonner & Christ	Keith, Ellis C 2	Sampson, Charley,
Buie, James	Kellyhan, D	Stocke, C
Chadwick, Jacob S	Kelly, K W	Substalt, J B
Clark, Sarah E	Keer, James	Sec King Sol Lodge
Conner, Thos	King, Joseph	Smith, Dan'l
Carter, Adeline	Lisska, George	Turner, Wm
Devane, Miss A B	Little, O	Trott, J G
Diggs, W B	Lutgen, John	Turner, James
Deckey, Capt W C	Lee, James	Thomas, Wm
Davis, G W	Lazarus, Joshua	Vernon, R E
Dupre, L T	Milne, W S	Wood, Frederick
Evans, Jno I	Moore, D L	Williams, G W
Exum, Allen	Merkell, J D	Williams, J
Evans, A	Merkell, Mrs C 2	Whitney, A
Felts, Winney	Mott, Olivia	Weil, Adome
Freshwater, Sarah	Marble, Harriet	Williams, George
Fort, Catharine	Milles, John	Weymouth, W
Fisher, Wm	Myers, Thomas	Wise, Andrew
Fish, L D	McKay, Caroline	Wheeler, J W
Fletcher, M A O G	McGrath, Robert	Williams, Caroline
Folds, James	McLaurin, Nancy	Whitlead, W
Gee, Wm	Newkirk, B	Webb, Thomas
Grice, G M	Orman, L	

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the patrons of the old firm of A. C. Evans & Brother, and the public generally, that they have replenished their stock with an entire *fresh* and *genuine* supply of all articles usually kept in Drug Stores. Physicians, Country Merchants, and others wanting articles in our line, when visiting Wilmington are respectfully invited to call and examine *our articles* and *prices*. To those who do not find it convenient to call, we would say that their orders shall be promptly filled, and we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to give satisfaction in *every particular*. Our articles are carefully selected, and we therefore have no hesitation in *warranting their genuineness*. Orders neatly put up and forwarded without delay. We invite notice to the following in part of articles kept by us:

Drugs and Medicines.	Patent Medicines.
Castor Oil, per gall. or bottle;	Sands, Townsend's, Bristol's,
Epsom Salts, per bbl. or less;	Bull's, and Epping's Sarsaparilla;
Gum Opium; Gum Camphor;	Swaim's Panacea;
Do. Assafœtida; Sal Soda;	Fahnestock and Dead Shot
Bi. Carb. Soda; Cr. Tartar;	Vermifuge;
Saltpetre;	Moffat's, Brandreth's, and
Sulphur, roll and flowers;	Wright's Pills;
Pulv. Rhubarb, Ipecac, Jalap, &c. &c.	Moffat's Bitters;
Chemicals.	Opodeldoc;
Direct from Powers & Weightman;	Leguid & Stears's British Oil,
	Bateman's Drops;
Sulphate of Quinine;	Essences all kinds, &c. &c.
do. Valerianate;	Fancy Articles and Perfumery.
Chloroform;	German Cologne;
Sulphuric Æther;	Pomatums;
Hoffman's Anodyne;	Shaving Cream;
Nit. Silver; Hyd. Potash;	Variety of Soaps for shaving
Citric Acid; Piperine;	and toilet;
Salicine; Lactucarium, &c. &c	Lubin's, Rousel's and Piver's
Surgical Instruments.	Extracts, &c. &c.
A variety, from the most approved makers.	

Paints, Oils, &c.

10,000 lbs. White Lead—pure extra and No. 1;
500 " Black do., in oil; 200 lbs. do., dry;
1,000 " Venitian Red, dry; 500 lbs. do., in oil;
8 bbls Linseed, and 5 do. Train Oil;
2 cases Chrome Yellow, in oil; 2 do. do. do., dry;
2 " " Green, in oil;
2 " Paris Green, in oil;
2 " Burnt Amber, in oil;
Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnish.
12,000 Cigars of choice brands, and selected by a *connoisseur.*
S. B. & J. A. EVANS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Wilmington, May 7, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey; 20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum; 10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter; 20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

EL SACRAMENTO Tobacco, old and prime. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

FALL GOODS.

WE are receiving our Fall Supply of Groceries, Fruit, Cigars, Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Negro Cloths, &c., consisting in part of—

Coffee—Laguyra, Rio, Porto Rico, and Java.
Sugars—Porto Rico, and New Orleans, Double Refined, Loaf. Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Clarified.
Teas, of all varieties, Green and Black.
Butter; Lard; Soap No. 1 and Toilet;
Sperm, Adamantine, Wax and Mould Candles;
Colgate's Pearl Starch; bags and boxes Salt; Pepper; Allspice; Ginger; Cassia; Cloves; Nutmegs; &c.; Cheese; Pilot and Navy Bread; Soda Biscuit; Lemon and Sugar Crackers.

OILS.

Sperm, winter strained and Elephant;
Olive, in baskets, bottles and betties;
Castor, in barrels and bottles.

LIQUORS.

Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Wines and Cordials.

MULLETS.

A large supply on hand, September size.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Willow Cabs, Covd. and open Baskets;
Cedar and painted Tubs and Buckets;
Flour Pails, iron bound and barred half-bushel measures;
Nest Measures, Well Buckets, Axe Helves, Cocoa Dippers, Lamp Wick, Twine, Bed Cord, Wash Boards, Rolling Pins, Fancy Bird Cages, 100 gross Matches, &c.

OILS, PAINTS AND PAINT BRUSHES.

6 doz. Ground Paint Brushes;
2,000 lbs. Black and White Lead;
Verdigris, raw and boiled Oil.
50 empty Kegs, 5 and 10 gallons.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Gun Caps; Weeding, Rice and Grubbing Hoes; Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, Weights and Scales, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Seives, Axes.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHINGS.

Osnaburgs, Drillings, Demins, Blankets, Georgia Plains, and 50 Rolls Kerseys.

FRUITS.

Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Almonds, Canton Ginger, &c.

PAPER.

200 reams, all sizes, Wrapping Paper;
20 do. Letter, Cap and Bill do.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

6 cases fine Chewing Tobacco;
Half barrels Snuff;
50,000 No. 1 brands Cigars.

CHANDLERY.

Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles, Manilla, Hemp and Cotton Cordage, Oakum, Oars, Leather, &c. &c. For sale by
Sept. 9 [Her & Com copy] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.—We shall receive in a few days a new supply of these superior TRUNKS, direct from the Manufacturer, and shall sell them as usual, below any other house in town. Call at
Sept. 10. SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market, Street.

NEW STEAM GRIST MILL.

HAVING connected a Grist Mill with our Grain Store, we are now prepared to furnish (in any quantity) a superior article of BOLTED MEAL AND HOMMONY, at the very lowest market price.

ALSO—Bran, Shorts, Horse and Cow Feed.
ELLIS & MITCHELL.

HERRINGS AND MACKEREL. 75 bbls. Halifax Herrings; 30 whole and half bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

MOLASSES.—10 hhds. superior Surinam Molasses. For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WANTED.

BEESWAX AND WOOL.—For which the highest market price will be paid. HOWARD & PEDEN.
August 4th, 1852.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN,
Of Cumberland County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,
SAMUEL J. PERSON.
of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

"It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the *Independant Democrat*," by Rev. Mr. Foss.—*Union Democrat, Jan. 14th*, 1852.

GREELY'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; but LAST OF ALL FOR SCOTT. Scott is a VAIN CONCEITED COXCOMB of a man. His brains—all that he has—are in his epauletts, and if he should be elected President, he would TEAR the whig party into tatters IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS."—HORACE GREELY.

WEED'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"In the character of Gen. Scott there is much, very much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, THERE IS WEAKNESS IN ALL HE SAYS OR DOES ABOUT THE Presidency.—Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840, he wrote a GRATUITOUS LETTER, making himself a candidate, IN WHICH ALL SORTS OF UNWISE THINGS WERE SAID TO RETURN AND PLAGUE HIS FRIENDS IF HE SHOULD BE A CANDIDATE. And since that time, WITH A FATUITY WHICH SEIZES UPON MEN WHO GET BEWILDERED IN GAZING AT THE WHITE HOUSE, HE HAS BEEN SUFFERING HIS PEN TO DIM THE GLORIES ACHIEVED BY HIS SWORD."
THURLOW WEED.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF MILITARY MEN.

"BETTER THAT WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE SHOULD SWEEP OVER THE LAND, THAN THAT A MILITARY CHIEFTAIN SHOULD BE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY."—HENRY CLAY.

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to Dr. Atkinson.

"I AM PERSUADED THAT IT IS A MORAL OBLIGATION OF MASTERS AND SLAVEHOLDING STATES TO EMPLOY ALL MEANS NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SAFETY OF BOTH COLORS, TO MELIORATE SLAVERY, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION!!!"

SCOTT ON CANADA ANNEXATION.

"Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happily to fraternize with our north-eastern neighbors."

"*Let not our people be deceived by the braggart declarations of Mr. Mangum, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. If it be so, what but the support of the SEWARD faction at the NORTH makes it so? And is that a motive which should influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last.*—Fay. Observer, April 27, 1852.

Col. Person's Appointments.

Col. Person, the Democratic elector for this district, will addresss the people of Sampson county, at Clinton, on Saturday the 25th of this month, September. He will also address the people of Duplin county, at Kenansville, on Tuesday the 28th of September.

County Court.

On Wednesday last, Gen. L. H. MARSTELLER resigned the Clerkship of the Court, in consequence of protracted ill health; and on Friday, DANIEL DICKSON, Esq., was duly elected by said Court to fill the vacancy. Gen. MARSTELLER has served as Clerk of the Court for a number of years, giving entire satisfaction to the public; and it is with pain his friends and the public have been deprived of his usefulness.

☞ The Court on Friday last passed an order to make Hilton Bridge free to the traveling public, and appointed as a committee to contract for rebuilding of the bridge, Messrs. Wm. A. Wright, Esq., Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Major John Walker, Gen. Alexander McRae, and H. L. Holmes, Esq.

The Discussion.

We have ever endeavored to make it an object, in the course of the short time we have had connection with the public press, which has been upwards of fifteen years, and the last eight years of that time in the town of Wilmington, to deal fairly and honorably with our political opponents; and we are just vain enough to believe that the intelligent portion, at least, of the Whig party of Wilmington so consider our course. It is a matter of surprise, therefore, that we should find the Herald of last Saturday, after having had three whole days to reflect upon the matter, endeavoring to get up the impression that our report of the debate at the Court House on Tuesday last, was not a fair one. Now, it is well known that we made no pretensions towards a full report of the speeches. Our object was merely to give as correct a statement of facts as possible; and in this we think we succeeded;—at least we know that there are a large number of very intelligent Whigs—Scott Whigs—who have expressed themselves pleased with the impartiality we manifested on the occasion. The Herald pretends to get over the matter by endeavoring to give the words used by Mr. Banks. We pretended to no such thing, and so stated in one of our articles at the time. We have had the pleasure of Mr. Banks's company at least once since he addressed the people on Tuesday; and if he had any complaints to make, it is very probable he would have made them to us.—The fact is, Mr. B. had a bad cause to contend for, and he knew it. But we give him now, as we did in our first article, the credit of handling that cause in perhaps as masterly a style as any Whig could, who was desirous of dealing fairly towards his opponents. He certainly performed his part well, and made the audience *laugh* repeatedly, by his good-humored jokes, &c. He said all he could well say, in behalf of the Whig candidates; and we don't know how much more the Herald would have him to do. We wish it to be understood that the Herald does not pretend to deny any of the admissions made by Mr. Banks as they have been stated by us. He only complains that we did not give *all* he said. It was not necessary to do so; neither would our limited space have admitted of the whole speech, had we been able to take it down at the time; and we doubt very much whether the Herald would have found, or would like to find, room for a great portion of it. The Herald should be more generous in its demands upon our time and patience, as he is well aware our space is too precious to be wasted with eulogies on the services of the hero of Landy's Lane, &c., just about this time especially.

Happiness is not in a cottage nor a palace, nor in riches, nor in poverty, nor learning, nor in ignorance, nor in passive life, but in doing right from right motives.

"Why, *some of the Democrats themselves admit* that Mr. Person was worsted, and that badly in the discussion. We have no desire to mention names, but could do so were it necessary. The Journal, we suppose, has heard of the incident, of the bet made on the evening of the argument, in which a Whig wagered a member of the opposite party a five dollar hat, and left the decision to the first Democrat who should make his appearance; and one coming along, without hesitation acknowledged that Mr. Banks had the best of it? The *Journal* has heard of this incident, which, we are informed, really, occurred, we presume.—*Herald*.

The *Herald* is informed, that he has given us the first information on the subject. We heard of no bet having been made, or no admissions as to Col. Person's having been "worsted" in the discussion, till we read the above. We have heard it said that Mr. Banks performed his part in a gentlemanly manner, and made the audience laugh more than once, by telling Scotch jokes, &c., &c. Why, sir, we even laughed at them ourself.

MR. JENIFER'S LETTER.—We publish in to-day's paper the letter of Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, giving his reasons for not supporting Gen. Scott. Mr. Jenifer, it will be seen from his letter, was a member of the Baltimore Whig National Convention. We commend his letter to special attention of the Whig delegates from this district.

☞ The Democrats of Pitt county will hold a Mass Meeting at Greenville some time this month.

For the Journal.

To the Commissioners.

How old, and how big, ought a town to be before it becomes a *City?*

Ought not ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN years to be old enough?

And is not, from Hilton to Greenfield, and from Aligator Creek (Brunswick county) to *Petaway's Butcher Pen*, (New Hanover county,) big enough?

Wilmington has been a Town more than a century! And Wilmington covers something like four square miles of high land, and swamp land; (this last, cut up by canals, will be a *Venice* one day;) and Wilmington has, besides, some of the longest streets, and the most of them! But then, they are not *paved*. A City cannot be a City until the streets of the City are *paved*. The only *patch* of pavement in town, is around the Market. Cannot the citizens submit to the expense of a small beginning to pave the most *central* business parts of the streets, this winter? Will not the Commissioners make a beginning this fall? It would be a very great matter, only to pave Market street, up to Second street, and Front street from Dock to Princess.

PROGRESSIVE AGE.

Official Vote of North Carolina.

We present below a Tabular Statement of the vote of North Carolina, for Reid and Manly in 1850, and Reid and Kerr in 1852. The vote is *official*. Catawba and Gaston vote with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, Jackson with Haywood and Macon, and Yadkin with Surry; and as the votes of these counties are thus included, they are not named in the following Table:

	1850.		1852.	
COUNTIES.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.	Kerr.
Alexander	213	270	230	361
Anson	502	1043	513	1088
Ashe	687	604	916	551
Burke	344	1341	489	1216
Buncombe	649	1035	684	946
Bladen	561	311	631	358
Bertie	431	526	420	527
Beaufort	537	814	554	847
Brunswick	260	306	271	343
Cabarrus	412	693	441	714
Craven	541	609	698	597
Cumberland	1310	602	1388	783
Chowan	223	281	228	249
Columbus	454	165	443	198
Camden	85	497	122	488
Carteret	361	415	392	411
Cherokee	230	713	551	540
Caswell	1144	263	1018	270
Chatham	896	1149	980	995
Caldwell	147	640	196	600
Currituck	457	185	603	178
Cleaveland	820	297	870	305
Davidson	699	1159	746	951
Davie	313	577	345	490
Duplin	1035	226	1072	190
Edgecombe	1481	88	1425	104
Franklin	694	311	721	341
Granville	974	984	1063	1005
Guilford	526	1772	480	1524
Greene	342	317	361	347
Gates	367	397	406	363
Haywood	399	508	551	368
Halifax	536	485	541	551
Hertford	171	270	246	360
Hyde	316	422	408	368
Henderson	272	664	340	762
Iredell	279	1010	393	1035
Jones	182	221	240	214
Johnston	849	638	888	733
Lenoir	477	255	459	267
Lincoln	1992	690	1934	680
Madison			168	278
Martin	595	313	676	260
Moore	589	671	646	615
Montgomery	171	631	209	706
Macon	390	484	432	451
Mecklenburg	1152	670	1421	721
Nash	909	80	1030	84
New Hanover	1187	278	1342	350
Northampton	524	489	586	504
Onslow	715	186	696	167
Orange	1855	1634	1796	1528
Pasquotank	217	390	247	453
Perquimons	291	347	312	347
Pitt	583	591	649	636
Person	577	329	550	341
Robeson	626	562	760	693
Rockingham	1107	337	1072	356
Rowan	649	890	712	776
Rutherford	937	500	506	1106
Randolph	354	1354	439	1279
Richmond	141	680	194	624
Sampson	853	507	905	509
Surry	1352	1017	1376	1206
Stokes	1452	1060	1481	1132
Stanly	66	834	80	896
Tyrrell	131	353	114	282
Wake	1450	979	1561	1102
Warren	689	183	697	162
Washington	291	189	297	247
Wayne	1091	221	1196	283
Wilkes	314	1373	393	1345
Yancy	632	456	694	336
Total	44,845	42,071	48,484	42,993
	42,071		42,993	
	2,774		5,491	

Later from Texas and New Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14th.—Later advices from Texas have been received. There was a general demand for an extra session of the legislature.

The cotton crop had suffered from the worm and the heavy rains, but a large yield was expected.

Carvajal was at Roma, without men or means, waiting for movements in the interior.

Santa Fe advices to July 26th state that much excitement prevailed regarding land titles in New Mexico, and unless the government interferred serious consequences were apprehended.

At El Passo the Indians seized McGuffin's upper rancho, and killed a number of people encamped in the fields.

The Mexican Commandante had enforced a full tariff upon goods for the Chihuahua trade, and an immense stock was detained at El Passo.

TRIBUTES TO GENERAL PIERCE.—Notwithstanding the Whigs insinuate that Gen. Pierce did not do his duty in Mexico, and was a coward, the Legislature of his native State, on the 22d of June, 1848, passed a resolution of thanks for his gallant services and distinguished bravery in Mexico.

The vote on this resolution is worth recording. In the House it was *unanimous*. In the Senate, *two* voted against it, and they took occasion to explain their votes on the ground that they were *men of peace, and could not applaud any of the achievements of war*; at the same time expressing the highest respect for Gen. Pierce.

In 1848, the Legislature passed a resolution appropriating five hundred dollars to be placed at the disposal of the Governor of New Hampshire, to purchase Gen. Pierce a sword as a further testimonial of their high appreciation of his services and valor in Mexico

The vote on this resolution is also worth recording. In the House it was *unanimous*. In the Senate, *one* against it.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived last evening, with dates from Havana to Sept. 11th. At the time of her sailing all was quiet in Havana. The health of the city had much improved. The regulations for the prohibition of American newspapers is rigidly enforced.

From [illegible], 27, 1852.

[illegible]

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We avail ourselves of the present aspect of political affairs to call your attention to a few considerations connected with the coming Presidential canvass; believing that your candor will grant us an impartial hearing, and that you will not in the premises with a sincere desire to discharge the important trust confided to you by our laws, in such a manner, as to secure the greatest amount of good to yourselves, and to the principles which you so dearly cherish.

The two great political parties, have held their nominating Conventions, and have presented to you their candidates for the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation. The Democrats have nominated Franklin Pierce, and the Whigs have nominated General Winfield Scott.

With the former, you are doubtless but little acquainted. He has occupied a seat in the National House of Representatives, has served a few years in the U. S. Senate, and served during one campaign in Mexico, holding a commission as Brigadier General, under Gen. Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies. Of his private character as a citizen, we do not design to speak. His public acts, and political opinions, alone, are to form the basis of your action, when you cast your suffrages for or against him.

In regard to his political sentiments, there is no diversity of opinion. During his brief political career in Congress, he uniformly sustained every measure of importance which the slave-holders demanded, for the security and perpetuity of their cherished institutions, and uniformly opposed the construction of harbors, &c., on our Northern frontier. In proof of these facts we refer you to his votes while in Congress: and first, his opposition to *the right of petition*

"On Monday, the 26th of December, 1836, John Quincy Adams presented a petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. It was moved to lay it on the table. The motion was adopted by a vote of 116 ayes to 36 nays."

Franklin Pierce voted *against* the reception of the petition, and for laying it on the table. [*See Congressional proceedings for December 26th*, 1836.]

"On the 19th of January, 1837, 228 women of South Weymouth, asked the privilege of petitioning Congress in regard to slavery. Their prayer was refused by a vote of 150 to 50."

Franklin Pierce voted *against* these women having the right to petition Congress, and in favor of *rejecting* the petition. [*See Cong. proceedings for Jan.* 9, 1827.]

"The next day, John W. Davis moved to suspend the rules, in order to pass a resolution not to receive *any* petitions upon the subject of slavery."

Franklin Pierce voted for the motion, although it was not adopted, because two-thirds of the members did not vote for it. [*See Cong. proceedings for January* 10, 1837.]

On the 18th day of January, 1837, Mr. Hawes offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials, resolution, propositions or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent to the subject of slavery, or to the abolition of slavery, shall, *without being printed or referred*, be laid on the table, and *no further action had thereon?*"

The record shows that Mr. Pierce was among its warmest supporters, and voted for the resolution.

These facts, taken from the journals of the House, show that Mr. Pierce was a warm supporter of Atherton's infamous gag resolution, which forbid the reception of any petition, relating to the subject of slavery.

How do his votes stand recorded on the question of River and Harbor improvements, a question of vast importance to the people of the North, and almost universally opposed by the South. By reference to the journals, it will be seen that he has uniformly voted against the bills that have been introduced for this purpose, and hence the following resolution, adopted at the late Baltimore Democratic Convention, meets his earnest approval:

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements."

The warmest supporters of Franklin Pierce, do not claim that he is entitled to any merit, as an anti slavery man. This would be so utterly inconsistent with all his public acts, both while he was in Congress, and since his nomination, that it would be folly to attempt it. His course in relation to slavery has been uniform, and always such as to command the approbation of the slavery propagandists. The following resolutions were adopted at the late Baltimore Democratic Convention:

"*Resolved*, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States, are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; *That all efforts of the abolitionist or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences*, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this National Platform, *will abide by and adhere to a fearful execution of the act known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.*

"*Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color, the attempt may be made.*"

This resolution not only sustains the Compromise Measures, but it makes the Fugitive Slave Law a *part of the constitution*, by alledging that it cannot be so changed as to impair its efficiency, without *violating* the Constitution. Not only does it do this, but it pledges the Democratic party to RESIST "all attempts at renewing, *in Congress or out of it*, the agitation of the slavery question, under *whatever shape or color* the attempt may be made"!! The adoption of these resolutions by the Convention, would not of itself be a fatal objection to the support of Gen. Pierce, provided he did not approve their sentiments. But the contrary is unmistakably true, as the following extract from his letter of acceptance will abundantly prove:

"I accept the nomination upon the Platform adopted by the Convention, not because it is expected of me, as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment, and with them I think I can safely say, that there has been no word or action of my life in conflict."

Here is an unequivocal declaration that the principles set forth in the above resolutions, are his principles, and not only that, but he points with apparent satisfaction to the fact that no word or action of his life, *has ever been in conflict with them.* Can freemen at the North sustain such a man? Can they even *permit* a person entertaining such sentiments, to be elected to a post where his influence would be almost unlimited, without assuming a responsibility from which it would be impossible to escape?

We have been thus minute, in alluding to the position of Gen. Pierce, because we do not design to do him injustice, and because we wish to contrast his position with that of Gen. Scott, that you may the better judge what your DUTY is, in the coming election. We shall present this matter in a candid, and we trust, in a perspicuous manner; and to do so, we shall be under the necessity of reviewing the position of the Whig party during the last two years, on the question of slavery.

The adoption of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850, has given rise to a diversity of sentiment in the Whig party, on subjects connected with slavery, and it cannot be denied that the views entertained by the two portions of the party, entered largely into the contest which resulted in the nomination of Gen. Scott. A very large majority of the Northern whigs utterly repudiated the Fugitive law, and pronounced it unjust and oppressive, while a few in various sections of the country, took the opposite position, and sustained its expediency and utility.

Those who opposed this measure, selected General Scott, as their choice for the Presidency, and urged his nomination with all the zeal they could command. Those who sustained the Compromise, united upon Fillmore and Webster.

Prominent among the leading politicians who urged the nomination of Gen. Scott, are Wm. H. Seward of New York, Lewis D. Campbell and Samuel Galloway of Ohio, Gov. Johnston of Penn., and a host of others who have been long known as anti-slavery men; and the New York Tribune, Albany Evening Journal, Buffalo Express, and the entire Whig press of the North that opposed the Compromise Measures, supported him with commendable zeal. Hence, the question at issue in the Convention between the friends of Gen. Scott and his opponents, was the compromise question. It is true, that many of Scott's friends voted for the Compromise resolutions, thinking, doubtless, that by so doing they would secure the nomination of their candidate; but [illegible] well knowing that he had not, nor would not, [illegible] himself in favor of [illegible] silencing *all agitation* on that important subject.

The result of the Convention is well known. The North rallied on Scott, and notwithstanding the unparalleled efforts made by the South to sustain Fillmore, the North triumphed, and Scott was nominated.

Now, an important question arises, shall we desert the man we have long sought to nominate, and by so doing, secure the election of Pierce, whose principles are fairly set forth in the foregoing extracts, or shall we rally around Scott, and elect him, despite the opposition of Southern slaveholders and their Northern allies? Below, we give the Compromise resolutions, adopted at the Whig Convention, and ask a candid comparison with those adopted by the Democrats, and also, a careful perusal of the comments thereon, from various sources:

"*Resolved*, That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress, commonly known as the compromise or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the whigs of the U. States, as a settlement, in principle and in substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the whig party, and the integrity of the Union."

This resolution will never be sanctioned by the freemen of the North. It is unjust in its demands, and its adoption by the Convention imposed no obligation upon us to obey it. It is an interpolation upon the creed of the party, and we denounce the spirit which prompted its adoption. But shall we desert the nominees of the Convention on this account?—Let us consider the matter in all its bearings.

In accepting the nomination, Gen. Scott has not avowed himself in favor of silencing agitation, nor does he consider the adoption of this resolution as a "finality." He simply asserts that he "accepts the nomination with the resolutions annexed," and then declares himself in favor of several measures of great importance, not alluded to in the Platform, among which are measures to secure an early settlement of the public domain "favorable to actual settlers," and "giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve in time of war one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces—regular or volunteer—on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service."

He has always been in favor of protecting our commerce on the Northern Lakes, by constructing and repairing harbors, as his letters and public speeches show. On the subject of slavery he is frank and explicit. In a letter to T. P. Atkinson, Esq., dated Feb. 9th, 1843, he says:

"In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his 'Notes on Virginia,' and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition on Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves."

Again he says, in the same letter:

"I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves—knowing that liberation without sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the 'pursuit of happiness,' would, in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitting families themselves—unless the operation were general and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety to both colors, to meliorate slavery, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION."

It is claimed by his opponents that the resolution of the Whig Convention on the Compromise question, is equally as objectionable as those of the Democrats. This imputation is untrue and unjust; as all candid, unprejudiced men will admit, who carefully examine the two Platforms. Dr. Bailey, Editor of the *National Era*, (Free Soil paper,) a high-minded and candid man, and one who cannot be accused of Whig tendencies, speaks thus of the two Platforms:

"We have to say that they differ as it respects agitation on the subject of slavery. The Whig resolve does not go so far as the Democratic. The former says—

'And we *deprecate* all future agitation of *the questions thus settled*, as dangerous to our peace, and we will *discountenance* all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, and however, the attempt may be made.'

The latter says—

'The Democratic party will *resist* all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, *the agitation of the Slavery question*, under *whatever shape or color* the attempt may be made.'

One 'deprecates' and will 'discountenance,' the other will 'resist'—a stronger word, with a broader meaning.—One will discountenance a renewal of the agitation of the questions settled by the Compromise and the Fugitive Law; the other will resist the renewal of 'the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color.'

The Whig resolve does not exclude the agitation in regard to slavery in the District, the coastwise slave trade, claims on Congress for indemnifying for slaves, the bearings of slavery on the question of the annexation of Cuba, on the possible dismemberment of Mexico, and the future annexation of its northern States; or on the policy sometimes attempted to be brought to the attention of Congress, of colonizing the free people of color. But the Democratic resolve does exclude all this, by its pledge to 'resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color.'

The Whig resolve does not deprecate, or pledge the party to discountenance, the agitation of the question of slavery, as a moral or religious question; but the Democratic resolve does, in the comprehensive, unqualified term, 'under whatever shape or color.'"

The position that Dr. Bailey occupies, as an acknowledged leader in the anti-slavery movements of the day, will entitle his opinions to a careful consideration. He sees the impending evils that will inevitably follow the election of Gen. Pierce, and his ardent desire to avert them, prompts him to state frankly his preference for Gen. Scott, which he does in the following language:

"Our appeal is not to the 'leaders,' but to the People, and, as an individual, speaking simply on our own responsibility, we say, let the Convention at Pittsburg select, if possible, a candidate, fully representing its principles.

– Frst, with a view to command the largest possible vote; and

—Secondly, with a view to prevent a larger draft on the party that supports Scott, than on the party that supports Pierce."

We appeal to anti-slavery men of all parties, and earnestly entreat you to consider dispassionately the facts we have presented. We regard the interests now at stake of far more importance than any mere party triumph. The next four years may determine the fate of slavery. Extend it over Mexico and California, and the hopes of freemen are crushed forever. Prevent this impending evil, and the star of hope will cheer us on to a day of triumph, not far distant in the future. We think a careful survey of the whole question will lead you to support Gen'l Scott, as the only means of accomplishing this great end.

It is also charged by the opponents of Gen. Scott, that he sustains the Compromise measures as a "finality." If this were true, the slave-holders, who certainly are pleased with the Platform, would support him. But on the contrary, they deny that he is in favor of them, and assert that he is an Abolitionist, and that "his policy, if he should be elected, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views. Read the following extracts from a paper signed by nine members of Congress from the South, all Whigs:

"WASHINGTON, July 3d, 1852.

To prevent all mistakes and misapprehensions, we, the undersigned, members of Congress, adopt this method of making a joint statement to our constituents respectively, and to all who may take interest in the subject, that we cannot and will not support Gen. Scott for the Presidency, as he now stands, before the American people, for the following among other reasons:

He obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favor of that series of measures of the last Congress known as the Compromise, the permanent maintenance of which with us is a question of paramount importance. Nor has he since his nomination made any declaration of his approval of those measures as a final adjustment of the issues in controversy."

* * * * * * * * *

"Among these known incidents of his life, there is not one, so far as we are aware of, in favor of the principles of the Compromise. In one, at least, of his public letters, he has expressed sentiments inimical to the institutions of fifteen States of the Union. Since the passage of the Compromise, he has suffered his name to be held up before the people of several States as a candidate for the Presidency by the open and avowed enemies of those measures. And in the convention that conferred this nomination upon him, he permitted himself to be used by the Free Soilers in that body to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, because of their advocacy of these measures, and their firm adherence to the policy that sustained them."

"We consider Gen. Scott as the favorite candidate of the Free Soil wing of the Whig party. That his policy, if he should be elected, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views, and to elevate them to power in the administration of the Government, can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result."

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Ga.
CHARLES JAS. FAULKNER, of Va.
W. BROOKE, of Miss.
ALEXANDER WHITE, of Ala.
JAMES ABERCROMBIE, of Ala.
R. TOOMBS, of Ga.
[illegible]
M. P. GENTRY, of Tenn.
C. H. WILLIAMS, of Tenn."

"[illegible] to denounce him [illegible] extracts from [illegible] Southern States: [illegible] cry of alarm, and says:

"The most vital interests of the South are at stake in this contest. If the Scott and Seward wing of the Whig party triumph the offices of the Government will be filled with the enemies of slavery."

The *Macon, (Ga.) Journal and Messenger*, says:

"We not only disapprove the nomination of Gen. Scott, but we conceive it to be the duty of every Southern man to use every legitimate means to effect his defeat. Party prejudice would lead us to support him, but regard for the safety and honor of the South compels us to oppose him. We do it with reluctance, but we shall do it resolutely, without regard to the consequences."

The Augusta *Chronicle* says:

"He is the candidate of the Free Soil and 'higher law' wing of the Whig party, whose instrument we regard him, and to whose discretion will be yielded the distribution of the spoils, if he should be elected."

The Columbia *Republican* says:

"They (the Whigs) have suffered the counsels of that pestilent Abolitionist, Seward, to prevail, and defeat is inevitable."

The Charleston *Standard* says:

"He who would put himself, as Gen. Scott has done, under the guardianship of such a man as Seward, is not the man to be trusted by the South."

The Editor of the *Southern Press* (Southern Rights paper,) says:

"It seems to me, that a 'masterly inactivity' would not answer in this case; and that for the sake of our friends, and the ultimate triumph of our principles, it was important promptly and openly to sustain the nominees of the Democratic party, and oppose the triumph of Gen. Scott, and the evil influences which surround him."

The *Times* (Columbus, Ga.) goes more precisely into the reasons why Slavery requires that Scott should not be elected It says:

"About the time that Gen. Pierce was engaged in Congress, opposing and attempting to put down the Abolitionists, Gen. Scott was giving them 'aid and comfort.' While Gen. Pierce was attempting to take from these Abolitionists the handle they wanted to make of a 'denial of the right of petition,' by contending that it was best to receive them, but to lay them on the table and take no further notice of them—Gen. Scott not only wanted these petitions received, but he said Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, refer and to REPORT upon petitions relating to domestic slavery as in the case of all other petitions.' That is, that Congress was bound to treat the intermeddlers in our own affairs 'relating to domestic slavery' with as much respect as it treated petitions for mail routes, or any other national matter."

We might multiply extracts from Southern papers, all showing the same objection to Gen. Scott, but our limits forbid. We have laid the whole matter fairly before you and ask you to decide which of the two candidates you prefer. Scott was nominated by Northern men, opponents to slavery, and is now opposed by the South for reasons fully stated in the above. Pierce received the entire Southern vote, with, perhaps, two or three exceptions, and is in every respect, satisfactory to them. Will the North desert Scott, under these circumstances, and suffer the slave-holders to triumph?

Let us reason with you further. The anti-slavery men hold the balance of power in nearly every Northern State. We will suppose they refuse to vote for either Scott or Pierce, and support John P. Hale, or some other person to be nominated by the Free Soilers, in August next. The Democratic vote would not be weakened thereby, for far the greater portion of them are from the Whig party. Their voting thus would secure nearly every Northern State for Pierce, THE FAVORITE OF THE SLAVE-HOLDERS; and the South would gain a triumph, such as they never before achieved! Would this be acting the part of consistent men? Would the Free Soilers delight in the defeat of Scott, under such circumstances of triumph to the South?

Again, with Scott as our President, the Fugitive Slave Law may be repealed without being met by an Executive veto. Not so with Gen. Pierce in the Executive chair. He would veto its repeal because its principles "command the approbation of his judgment." Again, the Democratic Platform declares, in effect, that its repeal would be unconstitutional. Pierce says that declaration is *correct*, and believing this, he would be compelled to veto its repeal, if he paid any regard to his oath. With Gen. Scott, it may be so amended as to give the fugitive a *trial by jury*—for the Whig resolution is not inimical to a change in this respect. Gen. Pierce is pledged to RESIST any change in the law whatever, that will impair its efficiency, and hence he would veto such a bill. The nomination of Gen. Scott was a Northern triumph, and his election would be regarded so by slaveholders, while the election of Pierce would be a signal for the dismemberment of, and the extention of slavery over Mexico—the unwarrantable seizure of Cuba, and a triumph to the South unequaled in the history of the damning curse of slavery.

For these reasons, regarding the present position of Gen. Scott as antagonistical to the further extention of slavery, we feel it to be our duty, as citizens of this republic, having a due regard for the welfare of the slave, to give him our earnest support in the coming election. The North have triumphed in his nomination, let them triumph in his election, and for once let the arrogant demands of the South be denied. This result will surely follow, if anti-slavery men vote as a due regard for their professions demands. We submit these propositions to your judgment, and ask a candid perusal, believing that the prejudice you have may entertain against the resolution of the Whigs relating to the Compromise, will not prevent you from supporting the election of Gen. Scott.

N. B. GATES,
STEPHEN B. WOLCOTT,
ORRIN COWLES,
GEO. G. WASHBURN,
WESLEY VINCENT,
CLARK ELDRED,
WM. H. PLUMB,
O. R RYDER,
N. P. JOHNSON,
N. H. MANTER,
L. CALKINS.

July 23d, 1852.

EXTRACT FROM CORWIN'S MEXICAN SPEECH.—"The Senator from Michigan says we will be two hundred millions in a few years, and we want room" If I were a Mexican, I would ask you, "Have you not room enough in your country to bury your dead? If you come in mine we will greet you with bloody hands, and welcome you to hospitable graves!"—*Thomas Corwin's speech, delivered in the U. S. Senate. Feb. 11, '47—copied from Greely's Whig Almanac, of '48.*

This same CORWIN is a strong advocate for the election of WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE ALPHABET.—The twenty-six letters of the Alphabet may be transposed 624,448,401,733,239,360,000 times. All the inhabitants of the globe, on a rough calculation, could not, in a thousand millions of years, write out all the transpositions, even supposing that each wrote forty pages daily, each of which pages contained forty different transpositions of the letters.

THE SANTEE AND PEE DEE RICE FIELDS.—Through the attention of Capt. Magee, of the steamer Nina, who arrived from Georgetown yesterday, we learn that all the Santee plantations situated above that of Mr. W. Bull Pringle, have been overflowed and have suffered great loss. The plantations below have escaped without serious injury. The Pee Dee Rice fields have not as yet received serious damage, but as a considerable quantity of Rice is ready to be cut, which cannot be done in consequence of the amount of water in the fields, it is feared that another rise may take place, which will, without doubt, do great injury should it it occur, of which there were reports from the up country. Capt. M. handed us a specimen of water which was taken up in buckets from the ocean, about one mile east of the Santee bar. It was muddy in its appearance but was otherwise quite drinkable, and affords the best evidence of the immense amount of water that has lately descended this river.

DREDGING BOAT.—Our enterprising fellow citizen, James Cassidey, Esq., constructed at his Ship yard a vessel 55 feet in length, 25 feet in width and 4 ft. depth, to be used as a dredging boat. Her machinery is nearly all on board, and she will be ready for launching in 2 or 3 weeks. She is intended for the removing of shoals from the mouth of the river to Fayetteville, if required, and forming a channel of 15 feet water. She has a flat for the purpose of receiving the mud or sand, and conveying it to any desired place. She is well calculated for deepening the water at the front of wharves or cleaning out docks. The bucket is so constructed that the mud, or sand, may be thrown on the wharf if desired; we hope the enterprise may meet with the encouragement it so well deserves, our wharves and rivers need, very much, this sort of improvement.
Commercial, 18th inst.

[illegible]

Wilmington and Manchester R. R.

We insert, to-day an extract of a letter from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury of the 27th ult., in relation to the bill which has just passed both houses of Congress, for the benefit of this company. The writer pays but a just and merited tribute to our worthy and attentive representative, Gen. John McQueen, for his able and effective services in those matters which concern the interest of his constituency. The passage of this bill was of great service to the Company at the present time, as it relieved them from the payment of some eighty to one hundred thousand dollars to the custom houses, in *cash*, for duties on their iron, and gives them an opportunity of paying it in mail service to the Government, in four years; giving them in the meantime, the carrying of the mail, and thereby securing them the great line of travel from North to South. The Company, through their President and Directors have been striving since December for the passage of this act, and it is owing much to the energy and efficiency of Gen. McQueen and Hon Mr. Ash, member from Wilmington, N. C., that it has been carried in the mass of business, much of which had been thrown overboard for want of time in Congress at the session just closed.—*Marion Star.*

Cheraw and Darlington R. R.

We learn that this Company organized on the 31st ult, at Cheraw, by electing the following officers:

President—Dr. Thomas Smith of Society Hill.

Directors—Major A. Macfarlan, T. E. B. Pigues, Col. E. B. C Cash, Cheraw; Col. W. T. Ellerbe, C. Coker, Marlborough; A. Sparks, jr., Society Hill; Col E. W. Charles, Geo I. W. McCall, Darlington; J. Eli Gregg, Gen. W. W. Harllee, Marion,

The amount of Stock subscribed is about $160,000, including $20,000 subscribed by the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Company, under the order of the Board of Directors, to be paid for in the transportation of iron and materials, and transportation on the Cheraw and Darlington railroad by the Manchester R. R. Company, which subscription was accepted by the stockholders at Cheraw.

We further learn that the stockholders adopted the location of a line touching Darlington C. H. on the west and crossing Black Creek at or near Pine Log church, by which a subscription of some $30,000 was secured, which was taken on that condition. The final location of the road and commencement of the work, we have no doubt will take place by or before the first of January next —*Marion Star.*

The editor of the Journal has been calling for fifteen whig Congressmen who will not support Scott. Well, we shall treat him to twenty-four members of the present Congress, who supported Henry Clay in 1844, but who will not now support General Scott:

James Abercrombie, of Alabama.
Charles Allen, of Massachusetts,
Edward C. Cabell, of Florida,
Joseph P. Caldwell, of North Carolina,
Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia,
Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina,
Merideth P. Gentry, of Tennessee,
Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio,
John W. Howe, of Pennsylvania,
James Johnson, of Georgia,
Aristide Landry, of Louisiana,
Horace Mann, of Massachusetts,
Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky,
Frederick P. Martin, of New York,
John Moore, of Louisiana,
Eben Newton, of Ohio,
David Outlaw, of North Carolina,
Abraham M. Schermerhorn, of New York,
Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia,
James F. Strother, of Virginia,
Robert Toombs, of Georgia,
Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire,
Christopher H. Williams, of Tennessee,
Alexander White, of Alabama.

The editor of the Journal may leave out five or six of those whom he may pronounce free-soilers, and still there are eighteen or nineteen left, as good whigs as the moon ever shone on; then there is room left for three or four doubtful cases, that the Scottites may whip in, for aught we know. There will be remaining about fifteen inflexible cases that will stand the fire. Eleven of these have published their dissent from Scott's nomination. The others are marked dissenters, and have not yet corrected the repeated publication of their determination not to support the whig candidate for President.—*Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.*

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst., by J. E. Bunting, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM MAHU, to Miss ELIZA SMITH, all of this county.

DIED,

In Columbus County, N. C., on the 29th of June, 1852, Major JOSIAH POWELL, aged about 55 years.

In Columbus County, on the 11th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH PIERCE, wife of Jonathan Pierce, aged about 65 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 16—Schr. Kensington, Foster, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Jones, from Charleston, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Schr. Matilda E Wells, Pearson, from Charleston, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

17—Schr. Helene, Derrickson, from Charleston, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Schr. Patrick Henry, Knudson, from Charleston, in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

17—Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks; with one boat in tow.

Schr. Eclipse, Goslee, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh

Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

18—Steamer Henrietta, Watson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

18—Barque Muskingum, Lancaster, from Liverpool, to Geo. Harriss; with sack salt

Barque Prescott, Chase, from Boston, in ballast, to O. G. Parsley.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

Schr. St. Leon, Greenlaw, 8 days from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

19—Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, 3 days from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Brig David Duffell, Zoll, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Alaric, Crary, 72 hours from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Steamer Brothers, Marshall, from Fayetteville, to John Banks; with two boats in tow.

Schr. Albion, ———, from Jacksonville, to A. Martin; with turpentine and rosin.

Sept 20.—Steamer Gov Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 35 passengers.

CLEARED.

Sept. 17—Schr. Mary F. Lutterloh, Somers, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 1623 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Melissa Holland, Mason, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Champion, McDirmid, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. C. B. Glover, Rabun, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

17—Steamer Evergreen, Parker, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

18—Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with one boat in tow.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 190 passengers.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

19—Brig Pembroke, Pike, for Boston, by O. G. Parsley; with 96,000 feet lumber, 400 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston, with 80 passengers.

20—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Schr. Matilda E. Wells, Pearson, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Jones, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Storett, for Charleston, with 75 passengers.

NNW YORK, Sept. 15.—NAVAL STORES—We note sales of 1000 bbls. North County Turpentine at $3 37½; 600 White Rosin, $3 a $4, and a small lot $5, per 280 lbs.; 1150 Wilmington and large New-Berne, $1 42½ a $1 45, delivered; 200 North County, $1 30 in yard; 150 Tar, $2 37½ a $2 43¾ in yard; 600 Spirits Turpentine, 44 a 45 cents, mostly at the latter price, and in retail lots, 45 a 46, cash. The arrivals of Spirits Turpentine have been rather larger, though the stocks of all the articles under this head are only moderate, and of Tar entirely exhausted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—No change in Cotton.—Flour —1400 bbls. good brands sold at $4 50 per bbl. There has been an increased demand for Wheat, and sales have been made at 90 a 93 cts. for fair and prime new Southern Red, and $1 01 a $1 02 for Pennsylvania. Yellow Corn 70 a 71 cents. Southern Oats 35 cents per bushel. Whiskey, in barrels, 24½ cts. per gallon.